Justice and Solicitor General

Annual Report
2012-2013

Alberta

Note to Readers:
Copies of the annual report are available on the Justice and Solicitor General website **www.justicesolgen.alberta.ca**

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Justice and Solicitor General

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Preface

The Public Accounts of Alberta are prepared in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* and the *Government Accountability Act*. The Public Accounts consist of the annual report of the Government of Alberta and the annual reports of each of the 18 ministries.

The annual report of the Government of Alberta contains ministers' accountability statements, the consolidated financial statements of the province and *Measuring Up* report, which compares actual performance results to desired results set out in the government's strategic plan.

On May 8, 2012, the government announced new ministry structures. The 2012-13 ministry annual reports and financial statements have been prepared based on the new ministry structure. The Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General is comprised of the former Ministry of Justice and the former Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security.

This annual report of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General contains the Minister's accountability statement, the audited consolidated financial statements of the Ministry and a comparison of actual performance results to desired results set out in the Ministry business plan. This Ministry annual report also includes:

- **the financial statements of entities making up the Ministry including the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund, and the Victims of Crime Fund for which the Minister is responsible;**
- **other financial information as required by the *Financial Administration Act* and *Government Accountability Act*, either as separate reports or as a part of the financial statements, to the extent that the Ministry has anything to report; and**
- **financial information relating to trust funds.**

Minister's Accountability Statement

The Ministry's annual report for the year ended March 31, 2013, was prepared under my direction in accordance with the *Government Accountability Act* and the government's accounting policies. All of the government's policy decisions as at June 10, 2013 with material economic or fiscal implications of which I am aware have been considered in the preparation of this report.

[Original signed by]

Honourable Jonathan Denis, QC
Minister of Justice and Solicitor General

Message from the Minister

Justice and Solicitor General made significant strides in ensuring safe and secure communities for Albertans through a properly functioning justice system, effective law enforcement, crime prevention initiatives and providing support to victims of crime during the 2012-2013 fiscal year.

Our government's Building Alberta Plan:

- Invests in families and communities, including the new roads, schools and health facilities our growing province needs;
- Ensures we live within our means, by challenging every dollar the government spends and making sure every program continues to deliver real results for people; and
- Builds new markets for all our resources so we get the fairest price and we protect the jobs and prosperity Albertans depend on.

Justice and Solicitor General is putting the Building Alberta Plan into action by adding 10 new frontline RCMP officers, and 16 additional officers to enforce traffic safety on highway 63; adding 40 new Sheriffs for courtrooms and perimeter security screening; opening the new Edmonton Remand Centre, the largest and most technologically advanced remand facility in Canada; launching the Grow Op Free Alberta initiative to address the issues associated with grow ops once they have been identified and shut down; and bringing to eight the total number of Case Management Offices which handle about 6,000 cases per month, freeing court rooms for more serious matters.

In 2012, a provincial strategy was implemented that would reduce incidence of impaired driving. The changes introduced include progressive administrative penalties for drivers with blood alcohol levels of .05 or greater, tougher penalties for drivers over .08 and a stronger zero tolerance policy for new drivers.

In 2013, the programs that encourage and support community-based action to reduce gang crime and violence benefited from a $1-million commitment from Alberta's Civil Forfeiture Office.

Legal Aid Alberta provides a vital service to our province's justice system and deserves our support. The Alberta government helped Legal Aid Alberta with an additonal grant of $7 million so low-income individuals can continue to access legal services. The one-time funding will help address increasing costs and replenish the organization's reserve fund.

In 2012, the Alberta government appointed Lee Cutforth as the province's first Property Rights Advocate. The Property Rights Advocate works with Albertans to provide them with impartial and independent information to deal with issues that could affect their property rights and help them find the appropriate resolution mechanisms when disputes arise.

In 2012-13, the Ministry provided $12.1 million in grants from the Victims of Crime Fund to support applications from police-based and community-based victim service organizations. The Ministry worked with providers of victims' programs and services to enhance access to services, improve organizational accountability, and build capacity for effective service delivery.

Youth justice committees provide an alternative to the formal court process for youth aged 12 to 17 who come into contact with the criminal justice system. The committees help youth accept responsibility for crimes, and show them the impact their actions have on the community. They also assist courts with sentencing, and engage in crime prevention activities. The Alberta government provided $350,000 to support the work of committees in communities across the province.

[Original signed by]

Honourable Jonathan Denis, QC
Minister of Justice and Solicitor General

Management's Responsibility for Reporting

The Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General includes the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund and the Victims of Crime Fund.

The executives of the individual entities within the Ministry have the primary responsibility and accountability for the respective entities. Collectively, the executives ensure the Ministry complies with all relevant legislation, regulations and policies.

Ministry business plans, annual reports, performance results and the supporting management information are integral to the government's fiscal and strategic plan, annual report, quarterly reports and other financial and performance reporting.

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and performance results for the Ministry rests with the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General. Under the direction of the Minister, we oversee the preparation of the Ministry's annual report, including consolidated financial statements and performance results. The consolidated financial statements and the performance results, of necessity, include amounts that are based on estimates and judgments. The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The performance measures are prepared in accordance with the following criteria:

- Reliability – information agrees with underlying data and the sources used to prepare it.
- Understandability and Comparability – current results are presented clearly in accordance with the stated methodology and are comparable with previous results.
- Completeness – performance measures and targets match those included in Budget 2012.

As Deputy Ministers, in addition to program responsibilities, we are responsible for the Ministry's financial administration and reporting functions. The Ministry maintains systems of financial management and internal control which give consideration to costs, benefits, and risks that are designed to:

- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized, executed in accordance with prescribed legislation and regulations, and properly recorded so as to maintain accountability of public money;
- provide information to manage and report on performance;
- safeguard the assets and properties of the Province under Ministry administration;
- provide Executive Council, the President of Treasury Board and the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General information needed to fulfill their responsibilities; and
- facilitate preparation of Ministry business plans and annual reports required under the *Government Accountability Act*.

In fulfilling our responsibilities for the Ministry, we have relied, as necessary, on the executives of the individual entities within the Ministry.

[Original signed by]

Ray Bodnarek, QC
Deputy Minister of Justice
June 10, 2013

[Original signed by]

Tim Grant, OMM, MSC, CD
Deputy Solicitor General
June 10, 2013

Results Analysis

Ministry Overview

In collaboration with the judiciary, policing partners, communities, government agencies and non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General strives to fulfill its mission: a fair and safe Alberta.

Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General

Each division provides specific expertise to the justice system. All divisions share responsibility for providing integrated service by partnering with one another, with other Alberta ministries, the judiciary, policing partners and stakeholder organizations.

Communications

Communications provides strategic communications support and advice to the Minister, Deputy Ministers, and Ministry executive management and staff. Communications also informs Albertans about the justice system and department goals, initiatives and achievements.

Correctional Services

Correctional Services is responsible for effective and efficient custody and supervision of adults and youth under correctional authority, including the facilitation of rehabilitation opportunities. Custody is provided for adults who are remanded or serving a sentence of less than two years and for youth who are remanded or sentenced. Community supervision includes programs such as pre-trial supervision, probation and alternative measures/sanctions for both adults and youth.

Court Services

Court Services provides administrative and technical support to Alberta's three courts: the Court of Appeal of Alberta, the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta and the Provincial Court of Alberta. The division also provides information and support to the Ministry and Minister of Justice and Solicitor General. The Division develops strategies to provide access to a broad range of services including mediation and other dispute resolution mechanisms. Court Services also operates Law Information Centres and Family Justice Services to provide assistance to self-represented litigants. In addition, Law Libraries provide legal information to judges, Crown prosecutors, other lawyers and the public.

Criminal Justice

Criminal Justice is responsible for the prosecution of persons charged with *Criminal Code of Canada, Youth Criminal Justice Act* and provincial statute offences and also handles criminal appeals in the Court of Appeal of Alberta and the Supreme Court of Canada on behalf of Alberta's Attorney General. Criminal Justice also develops criminal law policy for the province and supports criminal law consultation with other provinces, territories and the Government of Canada. The head of the Criminal Justice Division is the Head of the Alberta Crown Prosecution Service.

Finance and Planning

Finance and Planning provides strategic advice and services to the Ministry in the areas of business and financial planning and reporting, performance measurement, policy, contract and grant management, enterprise risk management and procurement. The Division also manages the Notaries Public, Commissioners for Oaths, and the Documentation Authentication programs, as well as overseeing the administration of agencies, boards and commissions, including the Law Enforcement Review Board and the Criminal Injuries Review Board.

Human Resource Services

Human Resource Services provides advisory services and consulting support to Justice and Solicitor General Divisions in the areas of recruitment, employee labour relations, occupational and workplace health and safety, organizational development and effectiveness, the performance cycle and performance management, and collaborates with Divisions in the design, development and delivery of human resource programs.

Justice Services

Justice Services is focused on the delivery of programs and services, which result in greater access to justice for all Albertans. Branches within the Division are outward facing and serve to support and protect the interests of Albertans accessing the justice system, including families who depend on court-ordered maintenance payments and individuals who cannot afford legal counsel. Programs in the Division include the Maintenance Enforcement Program, Child Support Recalculation Program, Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program, Motor Vehicle Accident Recoveries Program, Fines Enforcement Program, and the Abandoned and Seized Vehicle Program. The Property Rights Advocate's Office, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, the Civil Forfeiture Office and the Civil Forfeiture Asset Management team falls within the Division, as does oversight of the legal aid plan.

Legal Services

The Legal Services Division assists the Minister in fulfilling the Minister's role to provide legal advice to the Premier and Cabinet and legal oversight of government, and to manage legal risks to government. The Division also provides legal services to government departments, including providing legal advice; managing legal risks; conducting civil litigation; drafting legislation, regulations and orders-in-council; and, retaining outside counsel.

Public Security

Public Security is responsible for law enforcement, crime prevention, restorative justice and victim services. The Division provides oversight and governance of police, participates in integrated policing initiatives, and delivers supplementary law enforcement, including court security, prisoner transport, traffic safety enforcement, protection of officials and infrastructure, commercial vehicle safety enforcement and the conservation and fish and wildlife enforcement programs.

Safe Communities

Safe Communities (SafeCom) is responsible for leading, facilitating and prioritizing cross-ministry work related to crime prevention and reduction. Through its partnerships with other government ministries, communities and key stakeholders, SafeCom supports programs and initiatives that strike a balance between prevention, treatment and enforcement. Originally established to facilitate and oversee the government's response to recommendations in Alberta's Crime Prevention and Safe Communities Task Force Report, SafeCom's emphasis has evolved to facilitating and

supporting the implementation and evaluation of Alberta's Crime Prevention Framework including crime prevention strategies (e.g., the Alberta Gang Reduction Strategy, the Integrated Justice Services Project), community engagement, community capacity building and knowledge transfer (e.g. Safe Communities Innovation Fund). In addition, SafeCom develops legislation related to safe communities. SafeCom was retired in the Budget 2013 announcement on March 7, 2013.

Technology and Business Services

Technology and Business Services provides leadership and guidance to the Ministry related to the use of information, technology, information security policy and enterprise architecture. The Division further operates and maintains key Ministry applications, the corporate website and other technology services critical to Ministry operations. The Division also provides strategic advice and services to the Ministry in the areas of *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* administration, vehicle management, records management, business continuity and emergency management, accommodations and capital planning, and project management. The Staff College develops and delivers evidence-based curriculum and training to meet established standards for Ministry staff and peace officers in Alberta. The College also provides adult learning curriculum design and leadership development.

Alberta Human Rights Commission

The Minister of Justice and Solicitor General is responsible for the *Alberta Human Rights Act*, which establishes the Alberta Human Rights Commission and the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund.

The Alberta Human Rights Commission is an independent commission of the Government of Alberta, reporting to the Minister. The Commission protects human rights in Alberta by resolving complaints made under the *Alberta Human Rights Act*. Human rights tribunals adjudicate complaints that cannot be resolved. The Commission also works to eliminate discrimination and barriers to full participation in society through education and community engagement.

The Commission is also responsible for overseeing the administration of the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund on behalf of the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General. Through its grant program, the fund provides financial support to community organizations for projects that foster equality and reduce discrimination. The fund also provides financial support for the Commission's education and engagement initiatives.

The Chief of the Commission and Tribunals, members of the Commission and the Director of the Commission are appointed by the Government of Alberta through Order in Council. The Chief of the Commission and Tribunals is responsible for keeping the Minister informed about human rights issues, providing the members of the Commission with guidance regarding their tribunal hearings and other functions, and providing the Director of the Commission and the Education and Engagement Director with guidance regarding the overall goals and direction of the Commission.

The Commission publishes an annual report that summarizes the activities of the Commission.

Agencies, Boards and Committees

Alberta Review Board

The Alberta Review Board makes or reviews dispositions concerning any accused person for whom a verdict of "not criminally responsible because of mental disorder" or "unfit to stand trial" is rendered, according to the provisions of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. The board also has the responsibility for determining whether such a person should be subject to a detention order or conditional discharge, or be granted an absolute discharge. The board members are appointed through Orders in Council.

Criminal Injuries Review Board

The Criminal Injuries Review Board considers requests for reviews of decisions regarding applications for financial benefits for victims of crime under the *Victims of Crime Act*. The board may request experts to assist with a review and has the power to confirm, rescind or vary decisions made by the Director of the Victims of Crime Financial Benefits program. The board members are appointed through Orders in Council.

Fatality Review Board

The Fatality Review Board is responsible for the review of investigations under the *Fatality Inquiries Act* in order to determine if there is a need for holding a public fatality inquiry and for the review of complaints respecting misbehaviour, incompetence or neglect of duty by medical examiners or the inability of medical examiners to perform their duties under the Act. The Fatality Review Board is composed of three members, appointed through Orders in Council for a two-year term. The Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General is responsible for supporting the Fatality Review Board in areas including staffing, research capability, providing legal opinions as needed and providing administrative support.

Judicial Council

The Judicial Council screens individuals to determine if they are qualified for appointment to the Provincial Court of Alberta. The council is granted jurisdiction to deal with complaints against masters, Provincial Court judges and Justices of the Peace. Two members are appointed by Ministerial Orders. The remaining four members are designated under the *Judicature Act*.

Law Enforcement Review Board

The Law Enforcement Review Board is an independent review body established under the *Police Act*. The principal activity of the Law Enforcement Review Board is to hear appeals from members of the public and from police officers relating to complaints regarding the actions of police officers and those who are not satisfied with the disposition of their complaint by the Chief of Police of the police service involved. The board members are appointed through Orders in Council.

Notaries Public Review Committee

The Notaries Public Review Committee advises the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General on appointments of lay notaries public. The committee consists of a member of the Law Society of Alberta, a member of the business community and a member of the Ministry, who is the secretary. All are appointed by Ministerial Order under the *Government Organization Act*. The committee reviews applications for appointment and then provides recommendations to the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General.

Provincial Court Nominating Committee

The Provincial Court Nominating Committee provides recommendations to the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General on the appointment of individuals to the Provincial Court of Alberta. The committee is comprised of 11 members, eight of whom are appointed by Ministerial Orders and include representatives from the legal profession and members of the public. The remaining three committee members include the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta, the President of the Law Society of Alberta, and the President of the Canadian Bar Association (Alberta Branch), or their representatives.

Rules of Court Committee

The Rules of Court Committee makes recommendations to the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General on the amendments to the Rules of Court made under the *Judicature Act*. The committee consists of six members: the Chief Justice of Alberta or designate, the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench or designate, the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court of Alberta or designate, two members appointed on recommendation of the Law Society of Alberta by Ministerial Orders and one member appointed at the discretion of the Minister by Ministerial Order.

Victims of Crime Programs Committee

The Victims of Crime Programs Committee is appointed by Ministerial Orders to make recommendations on grant applications and to provide information with respect to programs and services to assist victims of crime.

AUDITOR GENERAL *Alberta*

Review Engagement Report

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

I have reviewed the performance measures identified as reviewed by the Office of the Auditor General in the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General's Annual Report 2012-2013. The reviewed performance measures are the responsibility of the ministry and are prepared based on the following criteria:

- Reliability – The information used in applying performance measure methodologies agrees with underlying source data for the current and prior years' results.
- Understandability – The performance measure methodologies and results are presented clearly.
- Comparability – The methodologies for performance measure preparation are applied consistently for the current and prior years' results.
- Completeness – The goals, performance measures and related targets match those included in the ministry's budget 2012.

My review was made in accordance with Canadian generally accepted standards for review engagements and, accordingly, consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to me by the ministry.

A review does not constitute an audit and, consequently, I do not express an audit opinion on the performance measures. Further, my review was not designed to assess the relevance and sufficiency of the reviewed performance measures in demonstrating ministry progress towards the related goals.

Based on my review, nothing has come to my attention that causes me to believe that the performance measures identified as reviewed by Office of the Auditor General in the ministry's annual report 2012-2013 are not, in all material respects, presented in accordance with the criteria of reliability, understandability, comparability and completeness as described above.

[Original signed by Merwan N. Saher, FCA]

Auditor General

May 24, 2013

Edmonton, Alberta

Performance measures reviewed by the Office of the Auditor General are noted with an asterisk (*) on the Performance Measures Summary Table

Performance Measures Summary Table

Former Ministry of Justice†

Goals/Performance Measure(s)		Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
Goal 1: Alberta's communities are safe							
1.a*♦	Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood: The percentage of Albertans who feel "reasonably safe" or "very safe" walking alone in their area after dark (See SG PM 3.b)	73% 2008-09	78% 2009-10	82% 2010-11	82% 2011-12	**82%**	83% 2012-13
Goal 2: A fair and accessible civil and criminal justice system for Albertans							
2.a*	Public Perception of Fairness in the Prosecution Service: The percentage of Albertans who "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" that Alberta Justice provides a fair and impartial service to prosecute people charged with a crime	71% 2008-09	76% 2009-10	77% 2010-11	75% 2011-12	**78%**	81% 2012-13
2.b*	Maintenance Enforcement Program – Regularity of Payment Rate: The program's compliance rate on cases enrolled by regular monthly payments	69% 2008-09	67% 2009-10	69% 2010-11	70% 2011-12	**70%**	72% 2012-13
2.c	Percentage of adult Albertans who believe human rights are well protected in Alberta	91% 2008-09	89% 2009-10	89% 2010-11	87% 2011-12	**90%**	89% 2012-13
2.d	Percentage of adult Albertans who believe their current or last place of work in Alberta is free of discrimination	81% 2008-09	81% 2009-10	79% 2010-11	81% 2011-12	**82%**	85% 2012-13
Goal 3: An innovative, effective and efficient justice system							
3.aO	Provincial Court (Criminal) time to case disposition: The mid-point in the number of days in processing cases from the date the charge is laid to disposition						
	• Calgary			112 days 2010-11	107 days 2011-12	108 days	125 days 2012-13
	• Edmonton			112 days 2010-11	109 days 2011-12	108 days	110 days 2012-13
	• Other regions			87 days 2010-11	89 days 2011-12	86 days	92 days 2012-13
3.b**	Median Elapsed Time from First to Last Appearance: Midpoint in the number of days it takes to process a criminal case in Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta from first to last appearance	128 days 2007-08	121 days 2008-09	126 days 2009-10	120 days 2010-11	**Below Canadian Median** **118 days**	Data not available

Former Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security†

Goals/Performance Measure(s)		Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
Goal 1: Alberta has effective public security through the ministry's leadership, oversight, collaboration, integration and innovation							
1.a*	Percentage of Albertans satisfied with policing in Alberta over the past 12 months	78% 2008-09	81% 2009-10	85% 2010-11	86% 2011-12	**85%**	81% 2012-13
Goal 2: Effective custody and community supervision services are provided through the application of best practices							
2.a***	Percentage of offenders successfully completing conditional release without incurring new criminal charges	99.9% 2008-09	99.8% 2009-10	99.9% 2010-11	100% 2011-12	**At least 99.0%**	Data not available
2.b*	Number of escapes from secure custody or during transport	1 2008-09	0 2009-10	1 2010-11	1 2011-12	**0**	3 2012-13
Goal 3: Alberta has safer communities through partnerships in crime prevention, offender rehabilitation and community transition supports							
3.a***	Percentage of incarcerated offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs	89% 2008-09	89% 2009-10	90% 2010-11	91% 2011-12	**At least 90%**	Data not available
3.b*♦	Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood: The percentage of Albertans who feel "reasonably safe" or "very safe" walking alone in their area after dark (See JAG PM 1.a)	73% 2008-09	78% 2009-10	82% 2010-11	82% 2011-12	**82%**	83% 2012-13
Goal 4: Support is provided to victims of crime and organizations that support victims of crime							
4.a*	Percentage of victims satisfied with services provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system	82% 2008-09	82% 2009-10	81% 2010-11	83% 2011-12	**At least 80%**	85% 2012-13

† Goal and performance measure numbering is duplicated due to separate business plans published for 2012-15 for the former Ministry of Justice and former Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security

* **Indicates Performance Measures that have been reviewed by the Office of the Auditor General**
The performance measures indicated with an asterisk were selected for review by ministry management based on the following criteria established by government:

- Enduring measures that best represent the goal.
- Measures for which new data is available.
- Measures that have well established methodology.

♦ This measure is also included in *Measuring Up 2012-13* under Goal 1. Data for this measure for years 2009-10 through 2011-12 were audited by the Auditor General.

O Performance measure methodology changed since the 2011-14 Business Plan; therefore, results for years prior to 2010-11 are not comparable.

** At the time of annual report publication, the most current results available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics were for 2010-11. These are the same results that were published in the Justice 2011-12 Annual Report; therefore, the Ministry has identified the current actual as "Data not available".

*** A new offender management system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) was introduced in February 2013 to replace the Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS). Although data is available from CoMIS for the first ten months of the 2012-13 fiscal year, the shortened timeframe results in a methodological change making data incomparable to historical results. The operational report containing data for the final eight weeks of the fiscal year is not currently available from ORCA; therefore, the Ministry has identified the current actual as "Data not available".

For more detailed information see the Discussion and Analysis of Results section of the annual report (pages 15-52) and the Performance Measure Methodology section (pages 53-58).

Discussion and Analysis of Results

Former Ministry of Justice

GOAL 1

Alberta's communities are safe

Alberta's Crime Prevention Framework, released in May 2011, is the government's strategic roadmap for crime prevention. It provides a broad, integrated approach to community safety and supports a significant policy shift to better balance prevention, treatment and enforcement and to guide cross-ministry crime prevention work with Alberta communities. It also emphasizes research and a targeted approach designed to reduce victimization by working with communities to build capacity and develop crime prevention plans. All cross-ministry work associated with the SafeCom initiative falls under the framework.

A cross-ministry working group was established to draft a plan to implement the Framework in a way that continued to build on existing collaborative work in crime prevention, including engaging communities and stakeholders. In addition, given the early prevention focus of the Framework, community capacity building efforts were to have a strong child and youth focus.

The cross-ministry working group developed an options paper to identify priority communities across Alberta for capacity building and the development of community crime prevention plans as part of the first phase of implementation. As well, a report has been developed to provide baseline information on the initial indicators for the outcomes established under the Framework. This analysis will allow for measurement of change as the Framework is implemented.

Safe Communities Innovation Fund (SCIF)

The $60 million Safe Communities Innovation Fund (SCIF) was established in 2008 and has funded a total of 88 community-based crime prevention pilot projects. A full list of projects and descriptions can be found at http://justice.alberta.ca/programs_services/safe/what-doing/Pages/scif.aspx.

In 2012-13, bridge funding supported the first group of three-year SCIF projects and enabled them to continue operating for a fourth year while completing their final reporting documents (final evaluation, Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis and business case). To date, 17 SCIF pilot projects have submitted their final reporting documents. A review will be conducted to support the sharing of information with Alberta communities about what crime prevention and reduction initiatives worked. Training and coaching on preparing SROI documents continued to be provided for all SCIF projects. The SROI analysis supports agencies in communicating the social value created by their projects and significance of those investments to Albertans. The SROI analysis and program evaluation can be used to engage corporate, foundation and government funders in order to secure ongoing project support. Eight projects have secured partial or full funding to continue their operations.

SCIF was retired in the Budget 2013 announcement on March 7, 2013. Existing SCIF grant agreements will be honoured and wound down in an orderly manner.

SafeCom Legislative Agenda

The *Body Armour Control Act* came into force on June 15, 2012. The purpose of the *Act* is to stem the use of body armour by gang members and organized crime. This legislation requires anyone wanting to purchase body armour in Alberta to have a valid permit, unless an exemption applies. Albertans who already possessed body armour were given six months, until December 15, 2012, to obtain a permit or have proof of exemption.

The *Missing Persons Act* was proclaimed on September 5, 2012 and the Regulations came into force. This legislation enables police to more quickly and efficiently locate missing persons when there is no reason to believe a crime has been committed. Prior to the legislation, the inability to access information often delayed and sometimes completely halted missing persons investigations, leaving family members and friends uncertain as to what happened to their loved one. The information collected is confidential and protected under the *Act* and will not be disclosed, nor will the location of the missing person if the missing person does not want to be contacted.

Grow Op Free Alberta

The Grow Op Free Alberta initiative was announced by the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General on February 22, 2013. This cross-ministry initiative, led by MLA Rick Fraser, Calgary South East, with support from a multi-sectorial panel of experts, is taking an integrated approach to address the health and safety, remediation, cost recovery, and privacy issues associated with grow-ops once they have been identified and shut down.

A website http://justice.alberta.ca/programs_services/safe/growop/Pages/default.aspx that includes information on the initiative, an online public survey and an interactive virtual house was launched at the same time. Consultations with stakeholders also began in February and concluded in May 2013.

Mental Health and Justice

Justice and Solicitor General has taken a leadership role in the planning and funding of the Consensus Development Conference on Legal Issues of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) scheduled for September 2013. Justice and Solicitor General chairs the FASD – Legal Issues Conference Planning Working Group and co-chairs the Sub-committee on Legal Issues of FASD. The conference will provide an excellent opportunity to:

- address legal issues associated with FASD;
- assist policy makers with evidence of how to address the appropriate needs of individuals with FASD who are in conflict with the law; and
- increase public awareness of legal issues associated with FASD.

Justice and Solicitor General continues to support the Coalition on Prescription Drug Misuse (CoOPDM) which was established in 2008 to address the problem of prescription drug misuse in Alberta by coordinating efforts of participating organizations and other stakeholders. Addiction and/or mental health issues have been identified as risk factors related to an individual's involvement in crime and addressing the issue of prescription drug misuse is in line with *Creating Connections: Alberta's Addiction and Mental Health Strategy* and Alberta's Crime Prevention

Framework. In 2012-13, Justice and Solicitor General and Health agreed to facilitate work on addressing prescription drug misuse as part of Alberta's public health and safety agendas.

Early exposure to family violence, abusive treatment, neglect, alcohol and drug abuse, and family breakdown can lead to health and social problems, risk-taking behaviors and a shortened lifespan. In recognition of the alignment between these Adverse Childhood Experiences and the risk factors for criminality, Justice and Solicitor General continued to support projects such as Family Justice Counseling and Mediation Training and Supporting Father Involvement, as well as the Early Brain & Biological Development Symposium and the Recovery from Addiction: A Science in Action Symposium. Through these symposia, scientific research is being made available to stakeholders.

Aboriginal Justice

One of the priority target groups identified within Alberta's Crime Prevention Framework includes Aboriginal people, who are particularly vulnerable to becoming involved in the justice system both as victims and offenders. Crime rates in First Nation communities are generally eight times higher than other communities. Aboriginal people are three times more likely to be victimized than non-Aboriginal people. Focusing on target groups that have greater needs has shown to have the greatest potential return on social and fiscal investment.

Justice and Solicitor General has been involved in a number of initiatives aimed at improving the safety and security of Aboriginal peoples. Aboriginal justice policy, program and community engagement advice was provided by the SafeCom Aboriginal Relations Lead. This included participation in Federal/Provincial/Territorial working groups on Aboriginal Justice issues, as well as support to community-based initiatives.

In 2012-13, a total of 49 community projects with a strong focus on Aboriginal youth, families or community crime prevention or reduction outcomes were supported through SafeCom. The total value of this investment was approximately $9 million annually. An example of one of the projects was the Pohna: Keepers of the Fire project led by Native Counselling Services of Alberta. The project was developed in response to a police request for a community program for youth involved in criminal and gang activity. Through referrals from partners, the project reached the target population of Aboriginal youth aged 11-17 who had gang affiliation or were at risk of gang involvement. The project developed a strength-based, culturally-appropriate program to address intergenerational trauma. As a result of the project, many youth were able to break the cycle of gang involvement. The SROI analysis for this project and a number of other projects demonstrated that value has been created through the investment made by the Government of Alberta, including reduced future costs to policing and corrections systems.

Alberta Gang Reduction Strategy (AGRS)

Released on December 6, 2010, the AGRS is a long-term, comprehensive blueprint for action to suppress gangs and gang crime in Alberta. This plan strikes a balance between awareness, prevention, intervention and enforcement.

Building upon the Alberta Gang Reduction Training Symposium which occurred in January 2012, and to increase capacity across the province, the AGRS hosted two webcasts during the year:

- a presentation by the RCMP "K" Division's on its Aboriginal Gang Strategy in September 2012; and,
- a presentation on Human Trafficking in Canada by the Action Coalition on Human Trafficking and the RCMP in February 2013.

On November 5, 2012, the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General announced $1 million in funding from the Civil Forfeiture Fund for eight community based gang prevention and intervention projects including Mothers against Gangs in Communities at Enoch and the Leader in Me project at Hobbema. This funding represents a step in a multi-year process to support gang reduction prevention and intervention in Alberta.

In November 2012, Alberta's Gang Reduction Network (AGRN) was launched through a two-day gathering. The first of its kind in Alberta, the AGRN is a community of practice comprised of 25 leaders (including police, government and community-based organizations) from across Alberta. The vision is to co-create a durable learning network of Alberta leaders actively engaged in gang reduction who will enhance and advance gang reduction strategies locally, regionally and provincially. During the gathering, AGRN members shared knowledge and resources with each other and received enhanced training in effective approaches to gang reduction. Two presentations that were provided during the AGRN gathering were recorded through webcasts and continue to be available on the Justice and Solicitor General website: one by Mario Maciel of San Jose entitled the "The Power of the Network", and one by Liz Weaver entitled "Building Community: Gang Reduction Strategies for Impact". This expands the reach of the training and other gang reduction resources across the province to other communities. Today, members of the AGRN are playing a pivotal role by facilitating communication and sharing resources and knowledge between the AGRN, the Government of Alberta and their local community.

Integrated Justice Services Project

Phase II of the Integrated Justice Services Project (IJSP) is a pilot project at the Calgary Safe Communities Resource Centre (SCRC) for adult offenders who are under a community supervision order and considered at high risk to reoffend. The three-year pilot started in February 2012 and co-locates probation officers, Alberta Health Services staff and other service providers to provide wrap around services to high risk to reoffend individuals. The goal of the pilot is to prevent or reduce reoffending by targeting the risk factors of criminality and the revolving cycle of arrest, incarceration, release and re-arrest. The primary outcome is to reduce the frequency of offenders recycling through the justice system.

Clients at the SCRC receive intensive probation supervision, addiction treatment services, counselling, and employment and skills support to reduce their risk to re-offend and address underlying risk factors and needs that may be related to their:

- Criminal history and response to supervision;
- History of aggression and violence;
- Health, addiction and mental health needs;
- Income, education, employment and training needs; and
- Housing needs.

In 2012-13, a draft evaluation framework was developed by the SCRC Measurement Committee which includes representatives of Alberta Health Services and Justice and Solicitor General. The framework is currently under review.

In response to concerns raised by police about individuals committing social disorder offences who consume inordinate amounts of police, health and emergency response resources, work commenced with cross-ministry partners and police services. This work is focused on collaborating to address the needs of this population, who often have addiction and mental health issues, and diverting them from the criminal justice system by aligning the work of multiple stakeholder groups.

Provincial Strategy to Reduce Impaired Driving

The Provincial Strategy to Reduce Impaired Driving (PSRID) involved the coordinated effort of staff in Transportation and Justice and Solicitor General to implement a provincial strategy that would reduce incidences of impaired driving by changing offenders driving behaviour. More specifically, PSRID targets the serious, systemic and grievous harm caused by impaired driving in Alberta by:

- Establishing new norms and attitudes toward impaired driving by vigorously publicizing the new administrative deterrents;
- Increasing the capacity of police and Transportation to detect and monitor offenders;
- Increasing the immediacy of sanctions for offenders; and
- Increasing the certainty of both detection and punishment.

The changes introduced include progressive administrative penalties for drivers with blood alcohol levels of .05 or greater, tougher penalties for drivers over .08 and a stronger zero tolerance policy for new drivers. Phase one of the project launched on July 1, 2012 saw the successful implementation of the Alberta Zero Alcohol Tolerance sanctions and Alberta Administrative License Suspension. Tougher sanctions and mandatory ignition interlocks were implemented for drivers with a blood alcohol level over .08 and new drivers with a graduated licence.

Phase two, the Immediate Roadside Suspension, was launched on September 1, 2012. New progressive sanctions and education programs were implemented for drivers between .05 and .08.

The Ministry will continue to play a role in quality assurance for sanctions issued in Alberta. Impaired driving sanctions will be monitored and reviewed over time by gathering statistics and watching trends on, for example, the number of alcohol-involved collisions and casualties; the number of alcohol-related administrative suspensions and the number of *Criminal Code* convictions.

In the past five years, 569 people were killed and 8,530 injured in alcohol related collisions on Alberta roadways. This makes impaired driving the leading cause of criminal death in Alberta. Injuries also lead to significant costs for the Health and Justice systems. With approximately 10,000 impaired driving cases annually, impaired driving charges account for roughly 1/6th of all criminal charges concluded. The PSRID project's core purpose is to deter impaired driving by incorporating an approach which allows for swift, certain and more severe consequences for impaired drivers. It is hoped that the imposition of these sanctions will reduce the incidence of impaired driving.

A detailed Quality Assurance Program (QAP) was created, reviewed, refined and implemented for all sanctions. The QAP program reviews all sanctions issued by police that appear to have errors.

Corrective action is taken when an error is identified that could include cancelling the sanction, requesting changes or providing education. Current efforts are focused on improving quality assurance, defending against constitutional challenge and monitoring program for improvement.

Performance Measure 1.a: Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood

In 2012-13, most Albertans (83 percent) felt "reasonably safe" or "very safe" walking alone in their neighbourhood or area after dark: a ten percent increase since 2008-09 and a one percent increase over the previous year. For the third consecutive year, the target of 82 percent has been achieved. Sixteen percent indicated they feel "somewhat unsafe" or "very unsafe" walking alone in their neighbourhood or area after dark, and one percent did not respond. Higher perceived safety levels were identified among men, respondents 18 to 64 years old, married or common-law respondents, those living in Calgary, small cities or rural areas, those in households with an annual income of at least $30,000, respondents with at least some college or university education, those who have lived in Alberta for less than six years, 11 to 20 years or 31 to 40 years, respondents who feel safe in their home after dark, those with confidence in the justice system, those with understanding of the justice system, and those who are not victims of crime. Perceptions of safety in the neighbourhood are shaped by a number of factors including a person's age, level of education, sex, satisfaction with personal safety and victimization experience. The Government of Alberta's SafeCom strategies, including the Crime Prevention Framework and Gang Reduction Strategy, may have had an impact on Albertans' increasing perceptions of safety in their neighbourhoods.

	Prior Years' Results					Current
Performance Measure	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Target	Actual
1.a Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood: The percentage of Albertans who feel "reasonably safe" or "very safe" walking alone in their area after dark (See SG PM 3.b)	73%	78%	82%	82%	82%	83%

GOAL 2

A fair and accessible civil and criminal justice system for Albertans

Proportionality

The principle of proportionality seeks to balance the crime, the punishment and the impact on the justice system resources. This principle is designed to align the resources committed to, and processes used in, a prosecution with the severity of the penal consequences arising from that prosecution.

The majority of provincial offence charges relate to matters that are regulatory and minor in nature, but still consume a large amount of court time and resources to process. By establishing a fair and efficient method for resolving these matters proportionate to the complexity and seriousness of the offence, Albertans will see improvement in the efficiency of the court system and more timely access to the courts for more significant matters.

Work commenced on exploring options to deal more efficiently and effectively with minor traffic offences that utilize a disproportionate amount of time.

Delay and capacity are concerns nationally and internationally. Proportionality is supported by Federal/Provincial/Territorial (FPT) Deputy Ministers. Through a sub-committee of the FPT Justice Efficiencies Committee, recommendations to find justice efficiencies have been made. We are continuing to work with other jurisdictions to determine how best to implement these recommendations into federal and provincial legislation and policy to ensure that as our criminal justice system faces new challenges, it remains fair, efficient and responsive.

Injecting a Sense of Urgency Report

In October 2012 a case of sexual assault in Airdrie was suspended (stayed) because the case was delayed too long to go to trial and contravened the accused's rights to be tried within a reasonable time. The Minister of Justice and Solicitor General requested a detailed review of the Airdrie case to examine process delays and determine what steps could be taken to strengthen the current system and prevent any serious, violent cases from being affected by this type of miscarriage of justice. A report examining the stay of proceedings in the Airdrie case, titled *Injecting a Sense of Urgency* was released by the Head of the Alberta Crown Prosecution Service in April 2013. The report includes recommendations for immediate actions and longer term solutions; many of which are proportional in nature.

Outward-Facing Services

The Justice Services Division consists of the following outward-facing services:

- Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME),
- Property Rights Advocate Office (PRAO),
- Civil Forfeiture Office (CFO),
- Claims and Recoveries,
- Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP),

- Child Support Recalculation Program (RP) and,
- Oversight of the operation of the legal aid plan.[1]

Before the creation of the Justice Services Division, Ministry programs and services that help protect and support vulnerable Albertans were operating as stand-alone entities. As a result, decision making and administration of these programs were often inefficient. A significant amount of work has been undertaken in the past year to streamline decision making processes to improve joint planning, resourcing, staff cross-training, succession management and the development of information technology management and systems for the Division. This has resulted in more efficient, effective and accessible front line justice services for Albertans.

Since the Justice Services Division is composed of programs that provide services directly to the public, each branch has developed customer service focused "service level standards" to enhance the quality of the services that they provide to Albertans. By monitoring service level standards, the programs are more responsive to the needs of their clients.

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

As of January 1, 2013, death investigations previously conducted by rural medical examiners are now being conducted by forensic pathologists in Edmonton and Calgary. The change is cost neutral, and ensures all Albertans have the same level of service, regardless of where they live in the province.

The OCME has also been developing new standard operating procedures, policies, and performance measures (including a peer review system) in order to improve service quality. Renovations to OCME facilities in Edmonton are currently underway. These renovations will allow OCME forensic pathologists to work more effectively and efficiently, and improve the OCME's ability to provide quality services to Albertans.

Property Rights Advocate Office

A significant milestone was accomplished with the appointment of Lee Cutforth as Alberta's first Property Rights Advocate (the Advocate) on December 11, 2012 and the proclamation of the *Property Rights Advocate Act* on December 18, 2012. According to the Act, the Advocate provides the following three key services for land owners in Alberta:

- First, the Advocate provides information to land owners about their property rights including their rights to compensation;
- Second, the Act requires the Advocate to hear complaints from affected landowners and to produce a report identifying any findings and recommendations that result from the complaint; and,

[1] In May 2011, when the Justice Services Division was created, the Ministry of Justice was responsible for the Office of the Public Trustee. With the May 2012 cabinet restructuring, responsibility for the Office of the Public Trustee was transferred to the Ministry of Human Services.

- Third, the Advocate must produce an annual report to be delivered to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly that outlines the activities of the PRAO during the year and that makes recommendations relating to property rights issues.

Alberta's Property Rights Advocate Office (PRAO) was officially opened by Premier Redford in Lethbridge on February 6, 2013.

Civil Forfeiture

In order to improve the civil forfeiture process, a case management system for the Civil Forfeiture Office and Civil Forfeiture Asset Management Office that provides real time, accurate data on all civil forfeiture files is currently under development. Implementation of this system is expected to be completed in the upcoming fiscal year. This new system will support business activities, communication and reporting between the Civil Forfeiture Office, Legal Services, Financial Services and the Civil Forfeiture Asset Management Office. Implementation will allow Justice Services staff to respond to issues quicker, resulting in a more effective and efficient civil forfeiture process for all Albertans.

To ensure fairness and support an open process, a long-term revenue distribution model for the Civil Forfeiture Office has been developed to fund programs that help many of the most vulnerable Albertans whose lives have been harmed by illegal activity. These programs will result in payments for victims' material needs, and will also support crime prevention programs in communities.

Claims and Recoveries

A project to adopt a new case management system for the Motor Vehicle Accident Recoveries (MVAR) Program was approved, and implementation of the new system is underway. The new application will drastically enhance the efficiency of daily operations for MVAR Recovery Specialists. Additionally, the system has an improved capability to provide financial reports and statistics for decision makers, as well as a search capability for Recovery Specialists to provide better support and service to their clients and Albertans. It is expected that the application will be in full production within the first quarter of the coming year.

The Fines Enforcement Program experienced a record setting year in the collection of both Bail-Forfeitures and overdue Criminal Code fines. Throughout 2012-13 the program made several improvements to its operations through re-engineering and automation initiatives, which enhanced their business processes and improved capacity.

Maintenance Enforcement (MEP) and Child Support Recalculation (RP) Programs

In 2012-13, MEP completed phase one of a Business Process Reengineering project which will allow the program to improve business processes over the coming years.

MEP and RP continue to work closely together and with other service delivery partners to streamline processes and enhance understanding of the programs. In 2012, MEP initiated a dual registration form allowing clients to register for both MEP and RP programs at the same time. As a

result, RP saw an 81 percent increase in registration requests and a 38 percent increase in the number of recalculation decisions issued over the prior fiscal year.

MEP maintains its partnerships with reciprocal jurisdictions across Canada to identify best practices for collection activities and reduce enforcement delays when clients move from one jurisdiction to another.

Legal Aid

The Government of Alberta provides significant support to Legal Aid Alberta with an annual grant in the amount of $58.8 million for 2012-13. This includes a $10.4 million contribution from the federal government for criminal legal aid. An additional Alberta government grant of $7 million was provided to Legal Aid Alberta as one-time funding to help address increasing costs and replenish the organization's reserve fund. This means low-income individuals can continue to access legal services.

The Government of Canada and Alberta have agreed to a five year federal contribution agreement for legal aid effective as of April 1, 2012. The federal government has committed to maintaining funding to criminal legal aid for that period.

A series of pilot projects was initiated as a result of recommendations contained in the 2009 Legal Aid Alberta (LAA) Review. The pilot projects were evaluated and results indicate some efficiencies and savings were possible and offered an additional range of services for Albertans. For example, the Criminal Resolution Units now offer expanded duty counsel services and have reduced the criminal legal aid service delivery costs for some lower level offences. Collaboration between LAA and the department regarding the evolution of services will continue.

LAA completed a fundraising feasibility study in 2012 and will be taking steps to establish a framework for future fundraising opportunities which could enable LAA to explore alternate additional sources of revenue in the future.

Partnering to improve access to online legal information

In 2012-13, Justice and Solicitor General worked with the Centre for Public Legal Education Alberta to establish the Alberta Legal Information Society (ALIS). ALIS was incorporated under the *Societies Act* in July 2012 to establish, develop, maintain and operate a legal information website for Albertans. Justice and Solicitor General nominated two individuals to the ALIS board of directors.

ALIS is developing a website that will serve as a portal for individuals accessing legal information and services in Alberta. This site will increase awareness about the organizations, resources and services available, enabling service providers to make better referrals, collaborate on needed projects and avoid costly duplication. ALIS is in the early website development phase, to identify and best meet the needs for this site.

This initiative contributes to the provision of a fair and accessible civil and criminal justice system by enhancing the legal information available to the public, particularly self-represented litigants. An online legal information portal will ensure Albertans have to opportunity to access accurate, current and applicable legal information.

National Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters

The Ministry supports leading practices for access to justice through involvement with the National Action Committee. The National Action Committee on Access to Justice in Civil and Family Matters (NAC) has a mandate to promote equal and effective access to civil and family justice nation wide by:

- providing leadership in the understanding and the promotion of the right of access to justice and advocating improved access to justice;
- providing a forum for decision-makers, stakeholders, leaders in the justice community and the public to discuss plans for improving access to justice and to foster collaboration, cooperation and coordination of these efforts; and,
- defining broad areas of common priority through a consultation process with decision makers, stakeholders and leaders in the justice community and encouraging and supporting concrete steps to improve access to justice.

The NAC was established in 2008 and brings together representatives of all sectors of the justice community. The Ministry participates on the Steering Committee, as well as three working groups of the NAC: the Access to Legal Services Working Group, the Family Justice Working Group, and the Prevention, Triage and Referral Working Group. This work supports the Ministry's vision, "Albertans have the most innovative and accessible justice system in Canada". Each working group has prepared a report containing recommendations which will be consolidated into one report for the NAC. Once this report has been finalized, the recommendations will be analyzed to determine how the Ministry and other stakeholders in the justice system can improve Albertans' access to justice.

Alberta Human Rights Commission

The Alberta Human Rights Commission is addressing a backlog of unresolved files both at the conciliation and investigation stage, which has increased over time as the population of Alberta has grown. Focused efforts to resolve this accumulation of files and the general increase in complaints have led to a number of changes aimed at streamlining processes and resolving complaints prior to the tribunal stage.

A variety of strategies have been implemented to reduce the wait time for resolution of complaints.

- Pilot projects within regional offices were completed and evaluated.
- A review process was implemented, to expedite certain complaints to the Director's attention.

- Parties to a complaint are being held to meet deadlines set out in Commission bylaws for scheduling dispute resolution processes and hearings.

- Documentary resources available to parties appearing in front of the tribunal have been increased.

- The Tribunal Dispute Resolution process has been streamlined and refined and is being offered to all parties when a complaint reaches the tribunal stage.

In fall 2011, the responsibility for the *Alberta Human Rights Act*, the Alberta Human Rights Commission and the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund was transferred from the Ministry of Culture and Community Spirit to the Ministry of Justice. This transfer provided an opportunity for reviewing strategies, programs and services to ensure there was alignment of mandate and priorities with Justice and the Commission's functions outlined in section 16(1) of the Act. A framework of initiatives was developed to guide the Commission's education and engagement strategies with the following results:

- Revisions have been made to educational programs and materials that reflect amendments to the Act, address evolving human rights matters, and increase access to information for Albertans.

- Twenty-six community organizations received a total of $1 million in grants. These projects are improving access to services, reducing bullying, harassment and discrimination and building skills to address these issues.

- Outreach and engagement activities have been increased to support more collaborative human rights educational and preventative efforts. For example, the Commission partnered with businesses, the Human Resources Institute of Alberta and the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to host an Employers' Forum on Accommodating Mental and Physical Disabilities in the Workplace. The Commission promoted human rights values at a citizenship ceremony and round table discussions for new Canadian citizens, a joint initiative with Citizenship and Immigration Canada, the Institute for Canadian Citizenship and Mount Royal University.

Section 3 of the *Alberta Human Rights Act*

Section 3 (s.3) of the *Alberta Human Rights Act* prohibits, among other things, hate speech. The hate speech prohibition attempts to balance free expression on one hand, against protection for minorities on the other. This hate speech prohibition has been the subject of significant public debate.

Justice and Solicitor General has supported the Minister in engaging with stakeholders and members of the public on this issue. It has closely followed policy and legal developments relevant to s.3, including:

- federal Bill C-304, which addresses a similar prohibition in the *Canadian Human Rights Act,*

- the Alberta Court of Appeal's decision in *Lund v. Boissoin*, which considered the application and interpretation of the hate speech prohibition, and

- the Supreme Court of Canada decision in *Saskatchewan v. Whatcott*, which found a similar provision in Saskatchewan's human rights legislation to be constitutionally valid.

Justice and Solicitor General continues to consider options for amendment to s.3.

Performance Measure 2.a: Public perception of fairness in the prosecution service

In 2012-13, the majority of Albertans (81 percent) agreed (strongly or somewhat) that Justice and Solicitor General provides a fair and impartial prosecution service. This represents a six percent increase from the previous year and meets the target of 78 percent. Fourteen percent of Albertans disagreed and five percent did not provide an opinion. Agreement was higher among respondents 18 to 44 years old, those living in small cities in Northern Alberta, those with at least some university education, those who have lived in their current home for 10 years or less, those who have lived in Alberta for six to 20 years, those who are not victims of crime, those who feel safe in their home and neighbourhood after dark, and those who have confidence in and a good understanding of the justice system. Among those who disagreed that Justice and Solicitor General provides a fair and impartial prosecution service, the top reasons were that judges are not tough enough with sentences, the rich have an advantage over the poor, personal experience, and that the system is unfair. Justice and Solicitor General has undertaken a number of initiatives over the past several years to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the prosecution and court services, which may have contributed to improved perceptions of the prosecution service in general. The most notable initiatives include the Court Case Management project and the review of the Airdrie case that prompted the report titled *Injecting a Sense of Urgency*. In addition, the Assistant Deputy Minister of the Alberta Crown Prosecution Service has, on several occasions, spoken publically about process delays in the criminal justice system. It is his intent that no other serious, violent cases that come into the system going forward are lost due to delay.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.a Public Perception of Fairness in the Prosecution Service: The percentage of Albertans who "strongly agree" or "somewhat agree" that Alberta Justice provides a fair and impartial service to prosecute people charged with a crime	71%	76%	77%	75%	78%	81%

Performance Measure 2.b: Maintenance Enforcement Program – regularity of payment rate

In 2012-13, the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) regularity of payment rate increased two percent from the previous year to 72 percent. This means the 70 percent target for 2012-13 was surpassed. Continued economic growth in Alberta may have been a factor in this increase, as Albertans were able to secure more stable and regular employment. MEP has made a concerted effort to ensure support payments are paid as they are due. Currently MEP relies on a number of enforcement actions, which increase in severity as the default on files becomes more serious. Default penalties and interest charges are applied to files when payments are not made in full and on time. Both MEP and the Child Support Recalculation Program continue to examine ways to improve procedures and level of service to clients.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.b Maintenance Enforcement Program – Regularity of Payment Rate: The program's compliance rate on cases enrolled by regular monthly payments	69%	67%	69%	70%	70%	72%

Performance Measure 2.c: Public perception of human rights protection in Alberta

In 2012-13, 89 percent of Albertans felt their human rights were "fairly well protected" or "very well protected" in the province of Alberta. This result represents an increase of two percent over 2011-12, however, is below the target of 90 percent. There are numerous factors outside the Ministry's control that may influence the achievement of results. Key factors may include media coverage of human rights issues or events, both within and outside Alberta, and particularly on legislative matters or complaints involving human rights. Respondents' knowledge of Alberta's human rights legislation, their demographic characteristics and their personal experiences may also have an impact on how well they believe human rights are protected in Alberta.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.c Percentage of adult Albertans who believe human rights are well protected in Alberta	91%	89%	89%	87%	90%	89%

Performance Measure 2.d: Public perception of workplace discrimination in Alberta

In 2012-13, 85 percent of Albertans believed their current or last place of work in Alberta was free of discrimination. This result is four percent higher than the previous year and exceeds the target of 82 percent. One of the factors that influence perception of discrimination in the workplace is the extent to which citizens feel they have been discriminated against in general. The Alberta Human Rights Commission provides numerous resources and tools for employers. This includes public and customized workshops on specific topics, educational publications, and interpretive bulletins. By telephone or in person, the Commission also provides information on a confidential basis, free of charge to anyone who wants to know more about rights and responsibilities under Alberta's human rights legislation, would like to find ways to foster equality and reduce discrimination or believes they may have experienced discrimination.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.d Percentage of adult Albertans who believe their current or last place of work in Alberta is free of discrimination	81%	81%	79%	81%	82%	85%

GOAL 3

An innovative, effective and efficient justice system

Justice and Solicitor General has been working to implement significant process and technical solution enhancements/developments that will:

- Minimize manual document handling and duplicate data entry;
- Create more opportunities for computer systems throughout the justice system to interact with each other with very low downtime, failure rate, variability; and,
- Continue to support any future Justice Information Management System upgrades that modify what, how, and where information will be collected, stored, processed, transmitted, presented, and used.

One example of system interactivity is the RCMP Computer Assisted Resource Management interface with the Justice Online Information Network system, which was implemented in April 2012. This connection allows RCMP to update the officer availability and enable scheduling of matters through Remote Courtroom Scheduling or at the Case Management Office counter, at both urban and rural court locations.

The Court Appearance Scheduling System (CASS) was implemented in Edmonton and Calgary in June 2012. CASS rolled-out to Wetaskiwin and Okotoks in mid-July 2012. Additional enhancements with the direct feed of Required Appearance Court notes from one system to the other allows better coordination for matching when officers would be available for court with when officers are required to attend court.

Technology improves efficiency for Prosecution Services

The Prosecution Service is constitutionally mandated to provide each accused involved in a case, full and early disclosure of all evidence it proposes to rely on in the proceedings and all things in its possession relevant to the case against the accused. Once an investigation is completed, police forward the data collected to the Prosecution Service. The Prosecution Service then provides the information to an accused or their legal representative.

Due to workflow inefficiencies, the following issues exist or have the potential to occur: incomplete or untimely disclosure; delay in the time to trial; judicial stay of charges because of the deprivation of a right to a trial within a reasonable time (s.11(b) of the Charter); and, the inability to properly store and disclose electronic evidence.

The Edmonton Police Service and the Edmonton Crown office undertook a pilot project to assess an alternative for transmitting videos and e-documents associated with the prosecution package. In the past, transmission of large e-documents or mailing VHS video files resulted in lost, untimely, or outdated formats of information crucial to proceeding in court. The Digital Evidence Transfer Pilot commenced September 2012 and ran for over five months. The pilot was extremely successful in resolving issues of lost, obsolete and untimely materials; realizing major benefits regarding efficiency and quality of materials. It leveraged new processes and technology to create major efficiencies, including a 4.4 day average reduction in time to deliver prosecution packages from the

Edmonton Police Service to the Crown. We anticipate that provincial wide implementation can result in major efficiencies.

Going forward, the plan is to achieve consistency in case management for all enforcement teams (Conservation Officers, Fish and Wildlife Officers, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement and Sheriffs) within the Ministry by introducing interoperability for real or near real-time information-sharing, resulting in increased public and officer safety.

Technology improvements for court case scheduling

An initiative to improve case scheduling introduced processes to automate routine and/or complex tasks that are labour intensive and susceptible to error, as well as, introduced new methods for accessing information which will increase convenience for lawyers and the public.

In the past, the processes required for the prosecution to prepare a case was performed through a number of separate constituent systems. However this decreases the quality of the information transferred between the systems as different systems capture information in different ways and different computer languages. It also delayed the overall processing of the file and increased the likelihood of data entry error.

An update to the Court Appearance Scheduling System (CASS) was implemented in March 2013. Many performance improvements and small enhancements were included with this release.

Manual data entry was automated for court locations utilizing the Case Management Office process. The reduced the need for redundant data entry on a current estimation of 84,000 cases per year saving significant staff time that can be reallocated to other duties.

Court Case Management project processes including a Case Management Office, Remote Courtroom Scheduling and the Crown File Ownership system have been implemented to the following regional offices this past year:

- Okotoks: April 3, 2012 (Calgary Rural and Regional Response Office)
- Wetaskiwin: April 3, 2012 (Wetaskiwin Crown Office)
- Airdrie: November 1, 2012 (Calgary Rural and Regional Response Office)
- Medicine Hat: November 6, 2012 (Medicine Hat Crown Office)
- Red Deer: November 13, 2012 (Red Deer Crown Office)
- Canmore: December 5, 2012 (Calgary Rural and Regional Response Office)

Fine Payments

Between 2005 and 2010 the number of fines processed grew at a rate of 10 percent annually. Fine payment volumes are expected to grow steadily for the foreseeable future. Within 10 years, approximately 2.5 million fine payments will be processed each year. The current fine payment model employed within Justice and Solicitor General will not be able to handle the anticipated increase without significantly reducing the ability to address other pressures in the system.

Justice and Solicitor General identified alternatives that will address the issue of increasing fine payment volumes and is now working with Service Alberta, the Association of Alberta Registry

Agents and the Alberta Motor Association to refine this innovation and move forward with a new, more efficient model of fine payment.

Justice Innovation and Modernization of Services (JIMS) Project

The justice system is facing increasing volume and complexity of cases, further complicated by outdated processes and supporting technologies. For example, in the courts there has been a 12 percent increase over the past five years in cases commenced. This makes it more challenging to provide an accessible, fair, and equitable justice system to Albertans and for justice stakeholders to access and share accurate information where and when required.

A Justice Innovation and Modernization of Services roadmap, collaboratively created by the Ministry and the Alberta Courts, was approved in May 2012. The roadmap contains a set of visions, values, and objectives for the JIMS initiative and also identifies the key projects that would be undertaken based upon available funding.

A number of projects identified in the approved roadmap started in 2012-13. Four of these projects were successfully completed and provided outcomes which made information more accessible to Albertans, created efficiencies that resulted in more timely processes for Albertans and clarified future direction for additional improvements. The projects were:

- The Family Justice Services website has been updated so that current and accurate information, including an extensive "Question & Answer" section, is available to Albertans.
- A technology pilot project that enables court orders to be generated in "real time" within the Provincial Court, Civil division has been implemented. This pilot project enables Albertans to receive a signed court order before they leave the courtroom.
- A business case was completed to explore the different options, including costs, for the future hosting of Ministry and Alberta Courts technology solutions. The business case identified a clear recommendation that would enable the Ministry to reduce the long-term cost of hosting technology solutions while also providing the levels of support and availability needed to support public facing operations.
- A vision document has been created, based on input from key stakeholders including the Courts, to identify potential changes that could be made to improve the efficiency and access to justice in the area of Civil law.

After the Budget 2013 announcement, work started in late 2012-13 to close projects that were currently underway to account for the budget reduction. Steps are being taken to ensure all JIMS material is retained and easily accessible for potential future use.

- Court Case Management phase two will leverage new and innovative technology to ensure the criminal justice system is relevant and responsive, and its resources are utilized efficiently. It will make more efficient and effective use of criminal justice resources, and improve the lives of those using and accessing the court system.
- Crown File Ownership is possible only because of the fundamental changes made to the scheduling of Provincial Court cases through the Court Case Management project. By

assigning one Crown prosecutor to take a file from beginning to end, communication between the Crown prosecutor, defence counsel, and witnesses has improved, ensuring that more cases have been properly reviewed and prepared before they are set for hearing. As a result, fewer police officers and witnesses are subpoenaed to attend court for cases that do not proceed; and fewer courts are going unused.

- Court Case Management processes were expanded from Edmonton and Calgary to six additional court locations throughout 2012-13.

Records Management Practices

The vision for Justice and Solicitor General records management is to employ a consistent and systematic approach to managing all information assets, regardless of medium, from creation to final disposition. Information assets will be managed in a disciplined manner to better support business operations and the delivery of services to Albertans.

Proliferation of electronic records has accelerated and will continue to do so as the Ministry advances in tandem with technology. As the dependence upon electronic records for decision-making and business operations increases, the need for professional management of these assets also increases. Managing records is an important strategic and legal tool for the Ministry. Development of records and information management standards and the provision of transitory records training will support the realization of several information management objectives for the Ministry.

Transitory records training has been provided to three program areas this year including SafeCom, the Edmonton Law Library and the Edmonton Court of Appeal. Training has ensured that transitory records, which are records not required for business, legal, financial, research or archival purposes, are disposed of in a timely manner.

A cross-divisional team has been struck to examine current inactive records storage pressures across the Ministry. This team will develop recommendations and good practices for how these records could be managed going forward that would alleviate some of the storage pressures experienced today.

Promote Justice as a workplace of choice

The Alberta Justice Workforce Plan includes key actions and strategies that are intended to help divisions incorporate workforce development initiatives into their operational plans and planned activities. Human Resource Services (HRS), in consultation with department leadership, prepared the 2012-15 Justice Workforce plan to align with the strategies identified within the ministry's business plan vision and goals.

Key deliverables met:

1. *Workforce plan development and approved.* Staff conducted research and consultations to establish issues and priorities.

2. *Supported divisions with workforce planning.* The workforce plan was designed to allow divisions to choose relevant goals and strategies for their operational plans.

3. *Communications with employees.* HRS communicated directly with leaders and other employees throughout the year about workforce plan targets and provided quarterly updates to the Deputy Minister.

By supporting our workforce, through a quality work environment, we have skilled and engaged employees who are committed to providing excellent service to all Albertans.

Performance Measure 3.a: Provincial Court (Criminal) time to case disposition

In 2012-13, the time to disposition results for Calgary, Edmonton and other regions failed to meet the targets set for each of the locations. In Calgary, the time to disposition was 125 days – this is 18 days longer than last year and 17 days over the target; in Edmonton, the time to disposition was 110 days – this is one day longer than last year and two days over the target; and, in other regions of the province, the time to disposition was 92 days – this is three days longer than last year and six days over the target. There are a variety of factors, many of which are not under the direct control of the Ministry, that affect both case management and processing. Such factors include the volume of cases being processed by a court; the complexity of cases; the types of offences being prosecuted; issues related to the coordination and availability of various participants within the criminal justice process; lawyers' decisions on the most appropriate course of action for their clients; and, accused failing to appear in court. Ministry influence over results is based on the number of courtrooms available and Crown and judicial resources that can be provided to meet caseload volumes.

	Prior Years' Results					
Performance Measure	**2008-09**	**2009-10**	**2010-11**	**2011-12**	**Target**	**Current Actual**
3.a Provincial Court (Criminal) time to case disposition: The mid-point in the number of days in processing cases from the date the charge is laid to disposition						
• Calgary			112 days	107 days	108 days	125 days
• Edmonton			112 days	109 days	108 days	110 days
• Other regions			87 days	89 days	86 days	92 days

Performance Measure 3.b: Median elapsed time from first to last appearance

Results for median elapsed time are obtained from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The 2011-12 data release (the most current result) was not yet publicly available at the time the Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 annual report was released.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11		
3.b Median Elapsed Time from First to Last Appearance: Midpoint in the number of days it takes to process a criminal case in Provincial Court and Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta from first to last appearance	128 days	121 days	126 days	120 days	Below Canadian Median 118 days	Data not available

Former Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security

GOAL 1

Alberta has effective public security through the ministry's leadership, oversight, collaboration, integration and innovation

Significant population and economic growth has brought new challenges to our province, making law enforcement in Alberta more complex than ever before. To best address this, Justice and Solicitor General established the Law Enforcement Framework (Framework) to articulate how the government will work with communities, police services and other law enforcement partners to strengthen and renew Alberta's law enforcement system. Changes will strengthen service delivery; ensure accountability to Albertans; and establish an equitable distribution of the costs for police services. The Framework builds on the significant investments and work undertaken to date, and sets out principles and strategic directions that will guide the Government of Alberta as it makes future decisions around policing.

In 2012-13, an action plan was developed to integrate the Framework into new and ongoing efforts of the Ministry. In some cases, initiatives were already well underway that take action on the strategic directions of the framework. In other cases, new work was planned to address the implementation of strategic directions over the next few years. Examples of actions under the Framework include supporting policing though contract agreements, providing municipal policing grants, developing a province-wide first responders radio system, developing a new police costing model, developing a police performance management system, working with priority prolific offenders and providing consistent standards to enforcement officers. Together, these initiatives invest in making Alberta's communities safer, and Alberta's law enforcement system more efficient and responsive.

Technology and Innovation

The Alberta First Responders Radio Communication System (AFRRCS), a long-term project to provide province-wide, two-way voice communications for Alberta's first responder community, will replace outdated technology with a single, interoperable system. It will enable provincial government departments, law enforcement agencies (RCMP, Sheriffs and police), fire departments and emergency first responders to better coordinate activities and support each other in the case of serious incidents or natural disasters. The radio network switching centres located in Edmonton and Calgary were interconnected and implemented in 2012. Starting in 2013, implementation of the radio system antenna structures will be phased in by pre-defined areas. Implementation is expected to be completed in 2015.

The Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative (API3) was undertaken to enhance the safety and security of Albertans by utilizing technology to improve the ability of agencies to work together in gathering, sharing and communicating information. API3 was planned as a long-term project to introduce common IT architecture to replace the individual computer information systems being used by the RCMP, Sheriffs, and municipal and First Nation police agencies. Over the course of the past year, the API3 system was tested by police agency staff and in early 2013 was deployed to the Blood Tribe Police Service. One of the tough decisions made in Budget 2013, however, was to

scale-back the API3 project, making technology available to local police agencies instead of proceeding with the project on a provincial scale.

Enforcement Officer Training

Through the Alberta Public Safety and Law Enforcement Training initiative, the Ministry had initiated a project to develop a new training facility in Fort MacLeod. Feedback from several police agencies, including the RCMP, Calgary Police Service and Edmonton Police Service, indicated they were confident their existing training facilities would continue to meet their training needs; therefore, in August 2012, the Minister announced the cancellation of the new training centre. Training meeting provincial standards for law enforcement agencies across Alberta will continue through police and other agencies. The Ministry's Staff College will continue to develop and deliver evidence-based curriculum and training to meet established standards for Alberta's peace officers. The College also designs adult learning curriculum and serves as a centre for leadership development within the Ministry. In 2012-13, 1,195 individuals received training at the Staff College through such courses as probation officer training, peace officer recruit training, community peace officer induction program, fire training, and tactical team training, as well as effective facilitation, leadership and supervisory development.

Candidates Completing Staff College Courses in 2012-13

Highlights of Courses (April 2012 to March 2013)	Number of Staff Trained
JSG Recruit Program	390
Young Offender Recruit Training (YORT)	21
Probation Officer Induction Training (POIT)	207
Alberta Peace Officer Induction Program (APOIP)	14
Tactical Team Training	24
Advancing Your Use of Motivational Interviewing	60
Correctional Service Worker Program (Assessments)	65
First Aid	4
Fire Training	52
Pistol Repair and Maintenance	13
Leadership Programming	200
Verbal Judo	28
Effective Facilitation	67
Project Leadership / Project Management	50
Total Trained	*1,195*

Policing

One of the guiding principles of the Framework is equitable cost distribution for policing services. The Ministry has been reviewing various options for restructuring funding mechanisms for policing to ensure they are equitable, transparent, flexible, predictable and sustainable. The Ministry has also been considering information from consultations with our policing partners, submissions from municipal government associations, and best practices such as those drawn from the federal "Summit on the Economics of Policing" held in Ottawa in January 2013. There remains much disagreement regarding how policing is paid for in Alberta, especially for municipalities with populations under 5,000, which do not directly contribute to the funding of policing in their areas. Together with the Alberta Urban Municipalities Association and the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, the Ministry is committed to building a police costing model that satisfies the principles of the Framework and will continue working for equitable distribution of policing costs for Albertans.

The Ministry is also responsible for developing and enforcing policing standards for police services and policing oversight standards for civilian oversight bodies. Policing oversight standards were developed and implemented in 2012-13 to ensure delivery of an adequate and effective level of board governance and civilian oversight regarding police services in Alberta. Policing oversight bodies (police commissions and RCMP policing committees) are expected to comply with these issued guidelines. The Ministry also continued to provide training and development support to members of policing oversight bodies to ensure they understand their roles and responsibilities. In addition, a sample policy and procedures manual, as well as a committee member handbook were developed and shared with all policing oversight agencies.

In 2012-13, the Ministry initiated a project to develop a provincial police performance management system, which will provide stakeholders and oversight bodies with clear, strong indicators of police performance, and municipalities with adequate, transparent and meaningful community input into local policing needs and priorities. The police performance management system will measure police performance in five categories: enforcement, problem solving, community awareness, community coordination and professionalism. These performance categories will be linked to measurable outcomes, enabling police, government and oversight bodies to evaluate and analyze police performance. This new system will also be used by the Ministry in support of policing standards compliance audits, as it will assist in evaluating police performance against locally set goals to determine if performance is adequate and effective, and in identifying specific aspects of police performance that may require improvement and a means to identifying solutions.

Extensive amendments to the *Police Act* in 2010 resulted in a streamlined police complaint and disciplinary process, which had not seen significant change since 1973. To ensure consistency in handling complaints against police, all police services will use a provincial police complaint tracking system. Testing of the system will commence in spring of 2013 and by the fall of 2013, police services will begin submitting complaint data to the Province (Director of Law Enforcement). As part of the Ministry's legislative responsibility for monitoring the handling of police complaints, the initiative will also ensure:

- standard language for police complaints is used across all police services;
- standard (legislated) processes for handling police complaints are being adhered to across all police services, including the mandatory offering of alternative dispute resolution where appropriate; and,

- a straight-forward and consistent process is in place for police services to provide their police complaint data to the Ministry, as legislated in the *Police Act*.

This data will effectively allow for the reliable comparison, analysis and trending of police complaints across the province, including types of case resolution and disciplinary actions. Additionally, during 2012-13, development began on a mediation roster initiative, as a process of alternative dispute resolution within the police complaint and disciplinary process.

Serious or sensitive matters involving police are investigated by the Alberta Serious Incident Response Team (ASIRT), which completed its fifth full year of operations in 2012-13. The demand for independent investigative services provided by this team is strong both within and outside of Alberta. In 2012-13, in addition to the work done in Alberta, ASIRT conducted investigations in British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Yukon Territories. British Columbia, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, have established investigative teams similar to Alberta's and ASIRT has been working with these agencies to assist them as they get up and running. Since first beginning to receive complaints in January 2008, ASIRT has completed 154 investigations. Ten investigations have resulted in the laying of criminal charges. Currently 17 files are active.

Law Enforcement Partnerships

To enable targeted law enforcement and public security in Alberta, the Ministry supported and participated in a number of law enforcement partnerships with policing and law enforcement agencies, other governments and jurisdictions. Key partnerships include the Alberta Law Enforcement Response Teams (ALERT), family violence prevention and traffic safety enforcement.

The Alberta Law Enforcement Response Teams (ALERT), established in 2006, represents an integrated model of specialized service delivery, as envisioned in the Framework. ALERT brings together intelligence units, enforcement teams, specialized sheriff units, provincial support and other specialized services to oversee province-wide initiatives directed at critical criminal activity pressures, including organized crime, child exploitation, drug operations and domestic violence. ALERT also provides surveillance teams to support the Priority Prolific Offender Program (PPOP), a safe communities initiative to address challenges associated with chronic repeat offenders. In 2012-13, ALERT continued to enhance interagency cooperation and provide capacity and skills to assist Alberta communities in addressing crime issues.

Addressing family and domestic violence continued as a priority in 2012-13. The Integrated Threat and Risk Assessment Centre (I-TRAC), funded through ALERT, continued to assist in high risk family violence cases and complete formal threat assessments as required. The Family Violence Police Advisory Committee (PAC), chaired by the Ministry, completed their work on a family violence supervisory training module which was successfully piloted in March 2013 and will be included in the training curriculum over the coming year. The *Strategies for Safety Guide,* also developed through PAC, was finalized and distributed to police, victim and correctional service staff. This important resource provides critical information and referral information for front line responders dealing with domestic violence situations. Two-day police family violence training sessions were provided to police members throughout the province in June and November 2012, in addition to the one-day supervisory training pilot in March 2013. To address challenges with respect to the collection of domestic violence police statistics in Alberta, the Ministry finalized efforts to purchase Alberta-specific domestic violence statistics from Statistics Canada, and has made arrangements to collect this information on an annual basis. The family violence police guidelines,

distributed to police services in 2009, continue to be updated to ensure the reflection of current information and best practice.

Traffic Sheriffs were introduced in 2006 as part of the provincial Traffic Safety Plan. Traffic Sheriffs were integrated with RCMP Traffic Services throughout the province during 2010-11 and since that time have assisted police with regular Checkstops and Enhanced Alberta Checkstops. In 2012-13, Traffic Sheriffs assisted police at 53 Enhanced Alberta Checkstops throughout Alberta. In addition, the Ministry continued to work with Transportation to implement the Provincial Strategy to Reduce Impaired Driving. For an overview of the Ministry accomplishments related to this strategy, please refer to the Justice Goal 1 update provided earlier in this report. Information about the Ministry's accomplishments related to this strategy is available in the Justice section of this report under Goal 1.

Provincial Police Service Agreement

The Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) for retaining the RCMP as the province's provincial police force was renewed in 2011-12 to extend to 2032. The PPSA provides cost-effective service to Albertans, offering professional and sustainable police service to address provincial policing priorities. Under the PPSA, policing costs are shared between the federal government (30 percent) and provincial government (70 percent). The PPSA provides 1,459 Provincial RCMP positions, plus 72 enhanced RCMP policing positions funded by municipalities. Additionally, 43 Alberta cities and towns with populations over 5,000 have their own RCMP Municipal Police Service Agreements.

Provincial Enforcement Services

In 2011-12, provincial enforcement services were consolidated within the Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security. It was intended that this consolidation would enable a number of efficiencies to be introduced, including the ability to maintain broad and consistent law enforcement oversight, share resources between branches, and use common protocols. In 2012-13, the Ministry undertook an internal review to compare standard operating procedures, operational policies and training standards for enforcement officers. The review, still underway, will identify areas in which the enforcement branches differ in how operational and training direction is provided. The consolidation is an ongoing process and will continue in 2013-14.

Ministry enforcement staff performed a wide range of enforcement duties in 2012-13, including court security, protection services, fish and wildlife enforcement, conservation enforcement, and commercial vehicle inspection.

- Court security and prisoner transport Sheriffs provide perimeter screening and courtroom security services for Alberta's 74 court venues. In 2012-13, perimeter security screened 1,866,023 members of the public accessing Alberta courthouses. A total of 7,954 prohibited items were confiscated, including knives and illegal drugs. In 2012-13, Court Security and Prisoner Transport Sheriffs completed 95,978 inmate transfers.

- Sheriffs in the Protection Services Section worked with law enforcement and strategic stakeholders through various units such as the Alberta Security and Strategic Intelligence Support Team (ASSIST) who gather and disseminate information on possible threats to

government and critical infrastructure. Members worked with police services in protecting government assets, people and information, reducing the necessity for police to be involved in non-criminal events.

- The Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Branch adopted a new organizational design aimed at enhancing service delivery by reducing the number of senior management positions in favour of frontline supervisory positions dedicated to mentoring and engaging field personnel. The new design ensures that enforcement services are consistently and efficiently delivered, and that appropriate oversight of the enforcement program is achieved. Based in 59 districts across the province, Fish and Wildlife officers also deliver a comprehensive problem wildlife control program to respond to human/wildlife conflict situations. In 2012-13, Fish and Wildlife officers conducted 49,500 compliance checks while on patrol, responded to 3,800 reports of illegal activity and dealt with 10,000 problem wildlife occurrences.

- Conservation Officers are responsible for enforcement, public safety, resource management and directing field operations in Alberta's 475 provincial protected areas that cover nearly six percent of the Province. In 2012-13, over 8 million people visited Alberta's parks, and Conservation Officers (76 permanent and 100 seasonal Park Service Rangers through Tourism, Parks, and Recreation) based in 22 districts around the province made over 307,000 individual contacts, gave over 17,000 verbal warnings for compliance issues, acted on 3,600 enforcement actions, and evicted or arrested over 1,700 people.

  The protected areas land bases are highly managed and Conservation Officers play an integrated role. The high security and enforcement demands placed on Conservation Officers during peak periods is also balanced with their other parks management duties which range from search and rescue, public safety response, human-wildlife conflict resolution, contract management, broad supervisory responsibilities for program delivery at the individual park level, people management, and general park operations. Conservation Officers also have specialized program delivery ranging from horse and boat patrols, to flight programs and extensive front and back country patrol initiatives.

- Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Branch ensures compliance with legislation and regulation by commercial traffic in Alberta. In 2012-13, Commercial Vehicle Enforcement transport officers inspected 28,500 commercial vehicles and issued 14,771 Traffic Violation Tickets to commercial drivers or carriers, providing safer roads to Albertans. Nearly 3,400 overloaded vehicles were taken off provincial roads to prevent infrastructure damage. Alberta is a leader in North America in commercial vehicle safety and has incorporated the use of technology in conducting inspections to detect potential problems. This has allowed resources to be concentrated on the vehicles requiring attention, preventing potential collisions or equipment failure.

In 2012-2013 Fish and Wildlife officers concluded a number of significant investigations:

- Three individuals were sentenced to pay fines of $30,500 for illegally killing a grizzly bear.
- A high profile investigation into the illegal taking of numerous white-tailed deer ended with two accused fined over $100,000 and the seizure of a Hummer SUV.
- Six undercover operations led to 38 people being charged with trafficking in wildlife and fish. To date, 18 have been convicted for a total of $188,000 in fines and 77 years of hunting and fishing licence suspensions. The remaining 20 accused are awaiting trial.
- Recent rescue of a young moose that fell into a manhole and was freed by a Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer and two Fish and Wildlife Officers.

Performance Measure 1.a: Public satisfaction with policing in Alberta

In 2012-13, 81 percent of Albertans were "very satisfied" or "somewhat satisfied" with policing in Alberta over the last 12 months. Seventeen percent were dissatisfied with policing and three percent did not provide an opinion.[2] This represents a five percent decrease from the previous year and is four percent below the target of 85 percent. Respondents who were dissatisfied, were asked why they were dissatisfied with policing and the top reasons for dissatisfaction were not enough police, questionable police conduct, and personal experience. Satisfaction with policing can be influenced by the types of interactions people have with police, media coverage, as well as demographic characteristics such as age. The government has combined enforcement officers under one umbrella, which may help to increase visibility and ensure that enforcement is consistent across the province.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
1.a Percentage of Albertans satisfied with policing in Alberta over the past 12 months	78%	81%	85%	86%	85%	81%

[2] Indicates actual percentage of respondents who mentioned each of the categories. May differ by 1 percent due to rounding.

GOAL 2

Effective custody and community supervision services are provided through the application of best practices

The Ministry is responsible for managing adults and young offenders participating in various community corrections programs. Probation officers enforce court orders and provide supervision and rehabilitative intervention for individuals under community supervision. Types of community supervision include conditional sentence supervision, probation, pre-trial supervision and alternative measures for adults and extrajudicial sanctions for youth. In the 10 month period from April 2012 to January 2013, the average workload for community supervision programs in Alberta was 17,910 adults and 3,427 youth. From 2011-12 to January 2013, the workload for adult community supervision programs increased slightly by 0.4 percent.

In the last five years, the workload for adult community supervision programs increased by 22 percent. Three programs have increased substantially during this period: Pre-trial by 95 percent; peace bond by 41 percent; and pre-institutional fine option by 54 percent. The adult probation caseload has increased by eight percent since 2005.

The caseload for youth community supervision programs was 3,427, a decrease of 6.6 percent from 2011-12 to January 2013. The youth custody population increased by 0.5 percent from 193 to 194. The Ministry continued to offer specialized rehabilitative programming for young offenders in custody, as well as programs for youth at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system.

Since 2000-01, the average daily adult custody population has increased 61 percent (based on a ten month average from April 2012 to January 2013). The most significant increase is attributed to the rising remand population, which since 2006-07 comprises over 50 percent of the in custody population. The new Edmonton Remand Centre is one part of a long-term solution to address this increased growth.

Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) System

A major systems renewal of correctional services technology was recently implemented in Alberta. The Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) system is a fully integrated corrections information system that was introduced in February 2013 to enhance staff and public safety. ORCA modernizes business process and integrates existing legacy systems. With real-time information available through ORCA, staff has direct access to inmate files, minimizing reliance on paper records. As ORCA is refined it will enable Correctional Services to better manage a growing offender population with a variety of complex needs.

New Edmonton Remand Centre

The new Edmonton Remand Centre (ERC) opened in April 2013. It provides opportunities to apply direct supervision and other best practices in the management of custody populations that enhance staff and inmate safety. Prior to the centre's opening, staff benefited from specialized training in the direct supervision model of offender management. In addition to placing correctional staff within the unit to provide direct supervision, the new and larger facility provides for more effective

classification and placement of inmates with special needs or who are higher risk. As well, the centre's design significantly restricts inmate movement within the centre by bringing key services such as visits, routine health care, rehabilitative programming and recreation to the inmate living units. The reduced inmate movement restricts the passage of contraband items that could be used as weapons and reduces threatening or assaultive behaviour between inmates from different areas of the facility. The new centre also includes over 1,400 CCTV cameras, which provide additional surveillance of the inmate population in the facility. Further measures include a dedicated drug detection dog team and a dedicated search team. The new ERC also incorporates the new integrated offender information system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) and other technology such as video visitation which enables an increased number of visits while removing opportunities to introduce contraband into the centre thereby increasing safety and security for inmates, staff and the public.

Approximately 325 new correctional employees have been hired and trained in support of this initiative. The new ERC is a 1,952 bed facility, made up of seven housing pods. It can accommodate further expansion to 2,816 beds, for a total of 10 pods. The centre is the largest centre of its kind in Canada.

Performance Measure 2.a: Successful completion of conditional release

The new offender management system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA), was introduced in February 2013 to replace the legacy system, Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS). The operational report containing the data for the final eight weeks of the fiscal year to calculate this measure for a full fiscal year is not currently available from ORCA.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.a Percentage of offenders successfully completing conditional release without incurring new criminal charges	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	100%	At least 99.0%	Data not available

While information for the entire 2012-13 fiscal year is unavailable, from April 2012 to January 2013, the percentage of offenders successfully completing conditional release without incurring new criminal charges was 100 percent.

Performance Measure 2.b: Number of escapes

In 2012-13, there were three escapes during two incidents. Two prisoners escaped while in the custody of the Sheriffs at a provincial courthouse holding cell area. Firearms were discharged during the escape injuring one Sheriff. The two individuals were arrested several hours later by the RCMP. In a second incident, one prisoner escaped from a Queen's Bench courtroom while in the custody of Sheriffs. The prisoner was recaptured immediately by a Sheriff who was in foot pursuit. At the time the individual ran from the courtroom he was not restrained with handcuffs or shackles as these devices must be removed as requirement for Queen's Bench courtroom appearances. The 2012-13 result does not meet the Ministry's target of zero escapes and is an increase of two from the previous year. While no escapes from secure custody are considered acceptable, factors such as the size of custody populations, the number of external movements, and the hardening of the offender profile can increase the risk for escape. Many steps have been taken to reduce the possibility or escape incidents, including staff training, collecting and communicating relevant preventative security information, effective operational policies and procedures, and the introduction of technology such as video court at remand/correctional centres, which reduces the number of external movements. When an incident occurs, senior management conducts a thorough investigation into the incident and takes further action as needed.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
2.b Number of escapes from secure custody or during transport	1	0	1	1	0	3

GOAL 3

Alberta has safer communities through partnerships in crime prevention, offender rehabilitation and community transition supports

Safe Communities Initiatives

Justice and Solicitor General continued to work with partnering ministries to implement the SafeCom program to deliver positive outcomes for Albertans. The Ministry supported community-based crime prevention and public safety initiatives, including public awareness, and training for community organizations. The Ministry also worked with other government and non-government agencies to address the causes and effects of crime. Some highlights of community-based crime prevention initiatives in 2012-13 are identified below. Additional information about the Ministry's efforts to achieve safer communities, including the long-term crime prevention framework and gang reduction strategy, is available in the Justice section of this report under Goal 1.

- **Alberta Crime Prevention Week:** This annual event increases public awareness of crime prevention and recognizes the crime prevention efforts of individuals and organizations. Alberta's 21st Annual Crime Prevention Week took place May 13-19, 2012. The week highlighted innovative programs and local community efforts and encouraged others to take an interest in community crime prevention.

- **Aboriginal Crime Prevention Coordinators:** This initiative supports First Nations to create and deliver crime prevention programs appropriate to their cultural and community needs. The Ministry continued to support four Aboriginal Crime Prevention Coordinator positions serving 16 First Nation Reserves. The program worked with high needs populations to reduce their likelihood of criminal engagement and activity.

- **Restorative Justice:** Restorative justice focuses on addressing the causes of crime and repairing harm by helping offenders understand how their actions have affected victims and communities. Three common models are family group, conferencing circles, and victim-offender conferences. In 2012-13, the Ministry supported 11 applications for restorative justice grant funding, totaling $351,000. These programs offered informal resolution options to parties directly involved and impacted by a criminal event.

- **Proceeds of Crime:** A Memorandum of Understanding exists between the Federal and Provincial Government, which states that Canada will share with the province a portion of net proceedings from investigations or proceedings resulting in forfeiture or a payment of a fine. In 2012-13, a portion of these funds was allocated to 17 policed-based crime prevention initiatives in the province totaling $277,000. These programs built partnerships between police and community organizations in addressing local crime issues.

- **Alberta Fraud Prevention Month:** Fraud Prevention Month is held each year in March in 24 countries around the world. As in previous years, the Ministry worked in partnership with other provincial ministries and organizations to coordinate fraud awareness public events and information sessions across Alberta. These events informed Albertans and better prepared them to identify current scams of which they should be aware.

Mental Health Initiatives

In addition to collaborating with partnering ministries on safe communities initiatives, the Ministry collaborated with Health Services to enhance mental health and addictions services for individuals in custody, including a mental health treatment program for female offenders, an addiction treatment program for male offenders, the Forensic Adolescent Treatment and Education (FATE) Program for older/violent young offenders, and the hiring of transition workers. The new ERC includes 64 beds for female offenders with mental health issues (47 percent of female beds at the centre).

The Corrections Community Transition Program is facilitated by Health Services and assists clients involved with the justice system who have addiction and mental health concerns and are at risk for re-involvement in the justice system. The Corrections Transition Teams meet with clients in the correctional centres and provide outreach support to the individuals on release from custody.

Priority Prolific Offenders Program (PPOP)

The Ministry continued to support reintegration of offenders through rehabilitative opportunities and community supports, such as the Priority Prolific Offenders Program (PPOP). Launched in 2008, PPOP is a focused and integrated strategy to reduce offences committed by those individuals who are responsible for the greatest volume of crime. Key partners in PPOP include members of law enforcement agencies (both municipal and federal), Probation Officers, and Crown Prosecutors.

Sixty offenders were initially identified for inclusion in PPOP; this number increased to over 80 in 2012-13. The program received increased resources, including the hiring of an additional probation officer to provide more intensive supervision and intervention services for chronic repeat offenders. With an increase in resources, the program was able to increase its capacity and impact some rural RCMP detachments. The increase in resources also enabled PPOP members to meet with offenders to complete a pre-release plan for transition back into the community. This has resulted in enhanced capacity for building networks of community agencies to support offenders leaving the correctional services system.

A policy and protocol manual for PPOP was completed in 2012-13, which provides consistency in services and identifies best practices for prolific offender management. As well, an evaluation of PPOP was completed by the Canadian Research Institute for Law and Family and results were released in March 2013. Through annual stakeholder meetings, PPOP has initiated the Prolific Offender Management Group to facilitate a more collaborative effort in managing offenders in the community. PPOP has also received international attention, with places like Florida and Ireland looking to emulate the program.

Integrated Justice Services Project (IJSP)

In 2012-13, the Ministry worked to advance the implementation of the Integrated Justice Services Project (IJSP), which addresses the rehabilitative needs of offenders residing in the community under court-ordered supervision who continue to pose a high risk for involvement in the criminal justice system. This project combines close offender supervision with comprehensive rehabilitative programming intended to reduce the risk to the community posed by this small group of offenders. By facilitating closer collaboration with a range of service providers, including Health Services,

whose treatment staff are co-located with Probation Officers, the IJSP initiative ensures that offenders receive more timely assessment and access to addictions programs, mental health treatment and other rehabilitative services specifically focused on their individual rehabilitative needs. The IJSP initiative will integrate case-planning and service delivery with other departments and agencies wherever possible, reducing barriers to program participation and ensuring maximum focus on delivering effective and timely rehabilitative services and programs.

In February 2012, the IJSP pilot commenced in Calgary. Over 65 offenders with significant physical and mental health, addictions and housing needs were referred to the program. The partnering stakeholder group has expanded to include Alberta Works, the Calgary Crown Prosecutors office and Pro Bono Law Association. An evaluation plan is under development.

Performance Measure 3.a: Offender involvement in work, education, treatment or life management programs

A new offender management system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA), was introduced in February 2013 to replace the legacy system, Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS). The operational report containing the data for the last eight weeks of the fiscal year to calculate this measure is not currently available from ORCA.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
3.a Percentage of incarcerated offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs	89%	89%	90%	91%	At least 90%	Data not available

While information for the entire 2012-13 fiscal year is unavailable, from April 2012 to January 2013, the percentage of incarcerated offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs was 91.6 percent.

Performance Measure 3.b: Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood

Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood was included in both the Justice 2012-15 Business Plan and the Solicitor General and Public Security 2012-15 Business Plan. For analysis related to this performance measure, please see performance measure 1.a in the Justice section of this annual report.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
3.b Public Perception of Safety in the Neighbourhood: The percentage of Albertans who feel "reasonably safe" or "very safe" walking alone in their area after dark (See JAG PM 1.a)	73%	78%	82%	82%	82%	83%

GOAL 4

Support is provided to victims of crime and organizations that support victims of crime

Support to Victims of Crime Organizations

The Ministry provides direction, leadership and funding support to victim service organizations across the province. These organizations provide programs and services to assist victims of crime during their involvement in the criminal justice process. In 2012-13, there were 76 police-based programs serving 139 service areas that provided services to victims of crime in Alberta. An additional 35 funding agreements with community agencies and organizations are in place to deliver specialized assistance and programming to address gaps for vulnerable victims like children, and those subjected to human trafficking and domestic violence.

In 2012-13, the Ministry provided $12.1 million in grants from the Victims of Crime Fund to support applications from police-based and community-based victim service organizations. The Ministry worked with providers of victims' programs and services to enhance access to services, improve organizational accountability, and build capacity for effective service delivery. In 2012-13, to assist them in carrying out their roles, the Ministry provided training to the governing boards of Victim Services Units. Training sessions for Board members were held in Peace River and Sherwood Park and mentoring support was provided for Victim Service Units that required extra support.

In collaboration with the Justice Institute of British Columbia, Justice and Solicitor General began providing on-line Volunteer Victim Advocate Training in 2010-11. This training is the first initiative of its kind in Canada and establishes a provincial standard for victim advocate training. It also provides an opportunity for volunteer victim advocates to receive certification. The training is available to victim services staff and volunteers, police liaison officers, and other criminal justice system professionals (e.g., shelter and sexual assault staff; probation and parole officers; sheriffs). Approximately 450 learners registered for on-line victim advocate training in 2012-13. Other training initiatives offered to front-line Victim Service Unit staff and criminal justice stakeholders included Basic Coordinator Training, Advanced Coordinator Training and Aboriginal Awareness Training.

The Ministry continued to work with victim service organizations, communities and other partners to share knowledge of current trends in victimization and enhance awareness of programs and services available to victims of crime. Newly funded specialized programs include Today Family Violence Help Centre, which is funded to provide specialized victims services for men who are victims of family violence and for people identifying as a sexual minority. In addition, the YWCA of Calgary is piloting a new safe visitation program that supports safe transfer of children from one parent to the other in cases where one parent has a history of domestic violence and has been granted supervised access to the children.

Enhanced Services for Victims

The Aboriginal Outreach Specialist Initiative is intended to reduce the barriers Aboriginal victims of crime experience when accessing assistance by bringing the services to their home communities. This initiative, which is funded by Justice Canada Policy Centre for Victims Issues, provides

dedicated outreach to 11 Aboriginal and Métis communities (Fishing Lake Métis Settlement, Frog Lake First Nation, Saddle Lake Cree Nation, Goodfish Lake First Nation, Beaver lake Cree Nation, Heart Lake First Nation, Driftpile First Nation, Kapowe'no First Nation, Sawridge Band, Sucker Creek First Nation, Swan River First Nation) through three victim service units in northeastern Alberta – Lac La Biche, St. Paul and Lesser Slave Lake Regional Council. All of these Victim Service Units reported an increased use of services in 2012-13. Further, there was a noted increase in willingness to report elder abuse to police.

Justice Canada Policy Centre for Victims Issues also funded a two-year initiative regarding Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women. A community engagement specialist was hired to identify needs and develop a generic victim services response for families of missing persons. The goal is to ensure any tools and processes created are also culturally relevant given that Aboriginal women are disproportionately over-represented among this group of vulnerable victims. Other goals of this initiative include identifying needs, supports and potential areas of service for families of Aboriginal women who were victims of homicide. Further, potential capacity building initiatives that foster healthy and safe communities for Aboriginal women and girls will also be identified.

Financial Assistance for Victims of Violent Crime

The Financial Benefits Program under the *Victims of Crime Act* provides financial benefits to eligible victims of crime in Alberta. Eligibility for financial benefits is based on the physical and emotional injury sustained as a direct result of a violent crime. A monthly supplemental benefit is available for victims with quadriplegia and severe brain injury who are dependent on others for their activities of daily living.

When reviewing applications for eligibility, the Ministry considers the following criteria:

- if the crime is one of the offences listed in Schedule 1 of the Victims of Crime Regulation;
- if the crime was reported to police and in a reasonable time;
- whether the victim's behaviour contributed to their injuries; and
- whether the victim co-operated with police, and whether they have a criminal lifestyle.

Injuries must be verified by a medical professional to receive a benefit. Benefit amounts are identified in Schedule 3 of the Victims of Crime Regulation.

The Ministry continued to improve the promptness of financial assistance to eligible victims of crime, as well as fairness in the process. The Ministry has developed a policy manual that will aid program staff in making consistent, fair and efficient decisions. Fairness in benefit amounts is ensured, as they are specified within the regulations.

The Victims Financial Benefits Program has experienced continual growth in number of applications since its inception in 1997. During 2012-13, 2,702 new applications for financial benefits were received, compared to 2,679 in 2011-12. The Ministry provided $17.1 million in financial benefit awards in 2012-13, compared to $13.1 million in 2011-12.

Approximately 75 percent of applicants are eligible to receive benefits. Approximately one third of denied applications are based on the victim's criminal lifestyle. Twelve percent of denied applications are denied because the crime is not eligible under the *Victims of Crime Act* (for example, motor vehicle collisions).

Performance Measure 4.a: Victim satisfaction with services provided within the criminal justice system

Applicants to the Victim Services Financial Benefits Program were asked to complete a survey where one question asked how satisfied they were with services provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system. In 2012-13, respondents reported an overall satisfaction rate of 85 percent. This is a two percent increase over the previous year's result of 83 percent and meets the target of "at least 80 percent". This increase may be a reflection of the full integration of the new e-Learning training program for Victim Services advocates and volunteers. E-Learning is the first standardized training in Canada for Victim Services resulting in a highly effective service delivery model.

Performance Measure	Prior Years' Results				Target	Current Actual
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
4.a Percentage of victims satisfied with services provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system	82%	82%	81%	83%	At least 80%	85%

Performance Measure Methodology

Public perception of safety in the neighbourhood

Source: Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The survey averages 15 minutes in length and was last conducted in February-March 2013. Professionally trained interviewers conduct all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Ten percent of all interviews were monitored online.

In 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12 Justice and Solicitor General and Public Security each conducted their own independent surveys; both of which asked Albertans how safe they feel from crime when walking in their neighbourhood after dark. The results from both ministries' surveys are combined to provide the 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 result. In 2012-13, the newly merged Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General conducted a single survey of 2,000 respondents.

To survey a random and representative sample of adult Albertans, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census data. In each of six geographic regions of the province, the number of interviews in each age-gender segment was proportionate to their 2011 population estimates. Results are reliable to within ±2.2 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

This measure is also included in *Measuring Up 2012-13* under Goal 1: Honour Alberta's Communities – Our communities are safe, prosperous, welcoming, culturally diverse and desirable places to live or destinations to visit. Data for this measure for years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 were audited by the Auditor General as indicated in the *Measuring Up* Auditor's Report.

Public perception of fairness in the prosecution service

Source: Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The 2012-13 survey was conducted in February-March 2013. Professionally trained interviewers conducted all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Historically, the sample size for this survey was 750. With the merger of the former ministries of Justice and Solicitor General, the previous survey sample sizes (750 for Justice and 1,200 for Solicitor General) were combined; therefore, the 2012-13 sample size for this survey question is 2,000. To survey a random and representative sample of adult Albertans, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census data. In each of six geographic regions of the province, the number of interviews in each age-gender segment was proportionate to their 2011 population estimates. Results are reliable to within ±2.2 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Maintenance Enforcement Program – Regularity of payment rate

Source: Justice and Solicitor General Administrative Data, Maintenance Enforcement Program

Terms of court orders are entered into the automated Maintenance Information Management System (MIMS). MIMS maintains a tally of when regular monthly payments become due, and automatically registers any payments received. This measure shows the aggregate amount of regular maintenance collected as a percentage of the aggregate regular maintenance due. Represented as a percentage, this measure is reported monthly and aggregated into an annual percentage to provide the result for the fiscal year.

Percentage of adult Albertans who believe human rights are well protected in Alberta

Source: Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The 2012-13 survey was conducted in February-March 2013. Professionally trained interviewers conducted all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Historically, the results for this survey question were obtained through the Survey of Albertans on Human Rights and Diversity, which was conducted by Culture. Following the transfer of the Alberta Human Rights Commission from Culture, this performance measure question was incorporated into the Justice and Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey. Historically, the sample size for the Culture survey was 1,000. The 2012-13 sample size for the Justice and Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey is 2,000. To survey a random and representative sample of adult Albertans, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census data. In each of six geographic regions of the province, the number of interviews in each age-gender segment was proportionate to their 2011 population estimates. Results are reliable to within ±2.2 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Percentage of adult Albertans who believe their current or last place of work in Alberta is free of discrimination

Source: Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The 2012-13 survey was conducted in February-March 2013. Professionally trained interviewers conducted all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Historically, the results for this survey question were obtained through the Survey of Albertans on Human Rights and Diversity, which was conducted by Culture. Following the transfer of the Alberta Human Rights Commission from Culture, this performance measure question was incorporated into the Justice and Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey. To survey a random and representative sample of adult Albertans, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census data. In each of six geographic regions of the province, the number of interviews in each age-gender segment was proportionate to their 2011 population estimates. The sample size for this survey question varies from year to year as it is based on a sub-set of survey respondents i.e. those employed. The 2012-13 sample size for the Justice and Solicitor General Public Opinion Survey is 2,000. The 2012-13 sample size for this question in the Justice and Solicitor General Annual Report is 1,281. For this survey question, results are reliable to within ±2.7 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Provincial Court time to disposition

Source: Administrative Data, Court Services Division

Time to Disposition is the median time elapsed of the entire lifecycle of a case and is used to assess the length of time, excluding time on warrant, it takes criminal court to process cases. All concluded cases where the disposition dates fall within the reporting period are used in this calculation. Time that a case has been on warrant is excluded since the Court or the Crown has no control of cases which have time on warrant.

Median (middle value in a distribution of numbers) is used rather than average to decrease the impact of outliers that distort averaging results. Half of the values will be above this point, half will be below.

Median elapsed time from first to last appearance

Source: Integrated Criminal Court Survey/Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Median elapsed time from first to last appearance represents the mid-point in elapsed time between first and last appearance for all adult criminal cases processed in Provincial and Superior Court. In Alberta this is the Provincial Court of Alberta and the Court of Queen's Bench.

Performance data for median elapsed time from first to last appearance is obtained from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey/Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). The Ministry provides annual data from the Justice Online Information Network to CCJS' Integrated Criminal Court/Adult Criminal Court Survey through an automated interface. At CCJS, the data are edited, verified and signed off with the Ministry. Information from Manitoba, superior courts in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, as well as municipal courts in Quebec, is excluded due to the unavailability of data.

A methodology change was introduced by CCJS in 2007-08, which delayed the publication of further results until 2009-10. Therefore, results published in Justice annual reports prior to 2009-10 are not comparable to results published in the 2012-13 annual report.

At the time of annual report publication, the most current results available from CCJS were for 2010-11. These are the same results that were published in the Justice 2011-12 Annual Report; therefore, the Ministry has identified the current actual as "Data not available".

Results published in the 2009-10 and 2010-11 Justice annual reports have been restated to account for cases that were pending at the end of the reference period, had no subsequent activity for a full year and were therefore deemed closed, as per the CCJS published methodology.

Percentage of Albertans satisfied with policing in Alberta over the past 12 months

Source: Justice and Solicitor General 2012-13 Public Opinion Survey

A public opinion telephone survey is conducted on an annual basis. The 2012-13 survey was conducted in February-March 2013. Professionally trained interviewers conducted all interviews from a central telephone facility. The survey is completed on a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system that allows for ongoing tabulation of results. Historically, the sample size for this survey was 1,200. With the merger of the former ministries of Justice and Solicitor General, the previous survey sample sizes (750 for Justice and 1,200 for Solicitor General) were combined; therefore, the 2012-13 sample size for this survey question is 2,000. To survey a random and representative sample of adult Albertans, quotas were established based on Statistics Canada's 2011 Census data. In each of six geographic regions of the province, the number of interviews in each age-gender segment was proportionate to their 2011 population estimates. Results are reliable to within ±2.2 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Percentage of offenders successfully completing conditional release without incurring new criminal charges

Source: Administrative Data, Correctional Services Division

A new offender management system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) was introduced in February 2013 and replaced the legacy system, Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS). Although CoMIS data is available for the first ten months of the 2012-13 fiscal year, the operational report containing the data to calculate this measure for the final eight weeks of the fiscal year is not currently available from ORCA; therefore, the Ministry has identified the current actual as "Data not available".

Historically, data on conditional releases granted and suspended due to re-offence was stored in CoMIS, a mainframe system that provided information about offenders housed in provincial correctional centres. The recently retired system produced a report that indicated the number of conditional releases granted during the month and year-to-date. The percentage of successful conditional release completions was calculated by subtracting the number of conditional releases suspended due to re-offence from the number of conditional releases granted. The result was then divided by the total number of conditional releases granted. The CoMIS system was replaced with ORCA in February 2013.

A ten month data average is available for April 2012 to January 2013 (pre-ORCA). While it is not comparable with twelve month averages from previous fiscal years, it is referenced for illustrative purposes in this annual report.

Number of escapes from secure custody or during transport

Source: Administrative Data, Correctional Services and Public Security Division

To be counted as an "escape from secure custody", the escape must meet all of the requirements for a prison breach as described in the *Criminal Code of Canada*. Offenders who walk away from minimum-security settings, or who fail to return from a period of conditional release, are not counted as escapes from secure custody.

All adult correctional centres and young offender centres report the number of escapes from secure custody on a monthly basis. When a centre reports an escape from secure custody, a head office investigation verifies the reported escape.

If an escape occurs during transportation of an offender, staff involved in the transport prepare an incident report. If police become involved in apprehending the offender, a police report is prepared as well. Management conducts investigations into all escape incidents and takes further action as needed.

Percentage of incarcerated offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs

Source: Administrative Data, Correctional Services

A new offender management system, Offender Records and Correctional Administration (ORCA) was introduced in February 2013 and replaced the legacy system, Correctional Management Information System (CoMIS). Although CoMIS data is available for the first ten months of the 2012-13 fiscal year, the operational report containing the data to calculate this measure for the final eight weeks of the fiscal year is not currently available from ORCA; therefore, the Ministry has identified the current actual as "Data not available".

Historically, this measure was calculated in the CoMIS system by dividing the estimated average daily number of sentenced adult offenders and sentenced and remanded young offenders involved in work, education, treatment or life management programs by the average daily population of eligible offenders. Remanded adult inmates were not included because they have not been found guilty of an offence and are not required to participate in activities.

Staff in each correctional centre calculated a monthly average number of offenders involved in work, education, treatment, or life management programs and entered this information on a Monthly Offender Activity Report. Summary reports were compiled for all correctional centres in the province.

Average population statistics for correctional centres were produced using CoMIS. CoMIS data included offender demographics, admissions, movements, charges and releases. This system provided the Ministry with a database of operational statistical information, and a data extract was produced from CoMIS each month (up until February 2013). The average population statistics from the mainframe system were used to calculate the results for this measure.

A ten month data average is available for April 2012 to January 2013 (pre-ORCA). While it is not comparable with twelve month averages from previous fiscal years, it is referenced for illustrative purposes in this annual report.

Percentage of victims satisfied with services provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system

Source: Client Satisfaction Survey, Public Security Division

The Ministry tracks the satisfaction of individuals who receive services from employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system. All individuals who apply for financial benefits receive an evaluation survey. Results are compiled from the responses completed by individuals who choose to respond to this question at the time they apply to the program. The response rate for this survey was 19 percent in 2012-13. The response rate is calculated using the number of Financial Benefit applications received (2,702) and the total number of responses to question three of the survey (515), which pertains to satisfaction of services provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system. Results reflect surveys completed and submitted to the Financial Benefits program between April 1, 2012 and March 31, 2013. Results are reliable to within ±3.9 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.

Respondents are asked to rate how satisfied they are with the overall service provided by employees and volunteers within the criminal justice system. The overall annual satisfaction rating (on a 5-point scale) is calculated by totaling the scores for the survey question and dividing this total by the number of valid completed responses to the question for that year. The rating on a 5.0 scale is converted to a percentage for consistency with other Ministry performance measures.

In previous years, results for this measure were reported to one decimal-place. Beginning in 2012-13, results will be reported to the nearest whole number to allow for consistency in reporting across all Ministry survey measures. Historical results have also been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Ministry Expense by Function
(in thousands)

Function	2012-13 Budget	2012-13 Actual	2011-12 Actual
Protection of Persons and Property	$ 1,154,782	$1,146,460	$1,049,029
Social Services	114,898	120,219	108,721
Agriculture, Resource Management and Economic Development (ARMED)	17,045	21,372	20,177
Environment*	4,264	-	-
Recreation and Culture	2,685	2,961	2,624
Total	$ 1,293,674	**$1,291,012**	$1,180,551

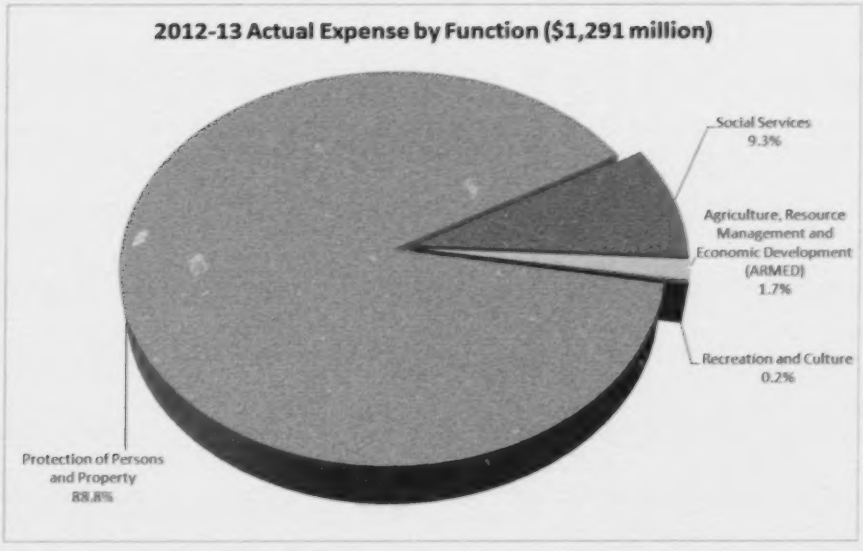
* Fish and Wildlife program was originally allocated between the ARMED and Environment functions in the 2012-13 Budget. Subsequently, it was determined that the Fish and Wildlife expenses transferred from Sustainable Resource Development should all be allocated under the ARMED function. However, the 2012-13 Budget could not be restated for comparability.

Protection of Persons and Property includes expenses for services providing security of persons and property through policing (RCMP; Municipal policing assistance grants; and Sheriffs), commercial vehicle enforcement, the courts, correctional institutions, regulatory measures and other protection of persons and property. Almost ninety percent of Ministry spending is contained within this function, including: Public Security, Court Services, Legal Services, Criminal Justice, Safe Communities, Correctional Services, Maintenance Enforcement Program, Medical Examiner, Alberta Human Rights and Ministry Support Services programs.

Social Services covers actions taken by the government either alone or in cooperation with Albertans, to offset or to forestall situations when the well-being of individuals or families is threatened by circumstances beyond their control. This includes the provision of services under victims of crime, the motor vehicle accident claims program and legal aid.

Agriculture, Resource Management and Economic Development consists of a wide array of services related to the conservation and development of natural resources and the development and promotion of agriculture and other sectors of the economy. The Ministry's Fish and Wildlife enforcement functions are included under this category.

Recreation and Culture function portrays government participation in the recreation and culture either through developing, improving or operating leisure facilities or through assistance payments to individuals and private organizations engaged in promoting leisure activities. The Ministry Parks conservation enforcement officers are included under this category.



The Justice and Solicitor General overall expense was $1,291 million in 2012-13, a net decrease of $3 million or 0.2 percent from the approved budget of $1,294 million.

In 2012-13 the Ministry achieved cost savings due to vacancies and delays in hiring, in contracts as a result of information technology project delays, and lower than expected payouts of motor vehicle accident claims. These savings were partially offset by higher spending in additional grants for legal aid, salary increases, judicial compensation and judicial pension liability, and costs for information technology training and purchases.

Spending increased from the previous year by almost $107 million primarily due to an additional grant for legal aid, the hiring of 30 new RCMP members under the Provincial Policing Service Agreement, higher costs for judicial compensation, negotiated salary and benefit increases, higher costs for judicial pension liability, and increased costs for the new Edmonton Remand Centre.

Financial Information

Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2013

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report

Consolidated Statement of Operations

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2 Credit or Recovery

3 Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object

4 Budget

5 Related Party Transactions

6 Allocated Costs

AUDITOR GENERAL *Alberta*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013, and the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General as at March 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

[Original signed by Merwan N. Saher, FCA]

Auditor General

May 30, 2013

Edmonton, Alberta

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget (Schedule 4)	Actual	Actual (Restated Note 3)
		(in thousands)	
Revenues (Schedule 1)			
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants	$ 44,861	$ 44,483	$ 44,900
Investment Income	922	931	895
Premiums, Fees and Licenses	38,429	37,033	37,021
Other Revenue	152,967	175,379	171,026
	237,179	257,826	253,842
Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2(c) and Schedule 6)			
Program (Schedule 3)			
Ministry Support Services	66,224	62,539	51,506
Court Services	198,360	212,521	211,681
Legal Services	51,886	50,115	40,037
Criminal Justice	86,742	87,774	81,800
Safe Communities	19,176	16,690	21,440
Support for Legal Aid	58,810	65,810	58,810
Justice Services	37,395	35,172	32,149
Alberta Human Rights	8,094	7,986	7,320
Public Security	473,798	464,889	416,043
Correctional Services	237,101	233,107	212,917
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	26,687	20,589	18,792
Victims of Crime Fund	29,401	33,820	28,056
	1,293,674	1,291,012	1,180,551
Net Operating Results	$ (1,056,495)	$ (1,033,186)	$ (926,709)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these consolidated financial statements.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2013

	2013	2012 (Restated Note 3)
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 4)	$ 49,952	$ 52,475
Accounts Receivable (Note 5)	152,515	128,171
Advances	44	50
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 6)	258,056	158,779
	$ 460,567	$ 339,475
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 256,413	$ 243,142
Deferred Revenue (Note 7)	14,278	23,333
	270,691	266,475
Net Assets		
Net Assets (Liabilities) at Beginning of Year	73,000	(43,915)
Net Operating Results	(1,033,186)	(926,709)
Net Financing Provided from General Revenues	1,150,062	1,043,624
Net Assets at End of Year	189,876	73,000
	$ 460,567	$ 339,475

Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities (Notes 8 and 9)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these consolidated financial statements.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013	2012 (Restated Note 3)
	(in thousands)	
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ (1,033,186)	$ (926,709)
Non-cash items included in Net Operating Results		
Amortization	20,698	12,220
Loss on Disposal of Tangible Capital Assets	15	-
	(1,012,473)	(914,489)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(24,344)	(4,464)
Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	-	5
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	13,270	(17,120)
Decrease in Deferred Revenue	(9,055)	(9,247)
Cash Applied to Operating Transactions	(1,032,602)	(945,316)
Capital Transactions		
Acquisition of Tangible Capital Assets	(112,292)	(91,550)
Transfer of Tangible Capital Assets from Other Ministry	(7,874)	(10)
Transfer of Tangible Capital Assets to Other Ministry	177	-
Cash Applied to Capital Transactions	(119,989)	(91,560)
Investing Transactions		
Increase (Decrease) in Advances	6	(1)
Cash Provided by (Applied to) Investing Transactions	6	(1)
Financing Transactions		
Net Financing Provided from General Revenues	1,150,062	1,043,624
Cash Provided by Financing Transactions	1,150,062	1,043,624
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,523)	6,747
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	52,475	45,728
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 49,952	$ 52,475

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these consolidated financial statements.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2013

NOTE 1 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

The Minister of Justice and Solicitor General has, by the *Government Organization Act* and its regulations, been designated responsible for various acts. To fulfill these responsibilities, the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General administers the organizations listed below. The authority under which each organization operates is also listed. Together, these organizations form the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General.

Organization	Authority
Department of Justice and Solicitor General	*Government Organization Act*
Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund	*Alberta Human Rights Act*
Victims of Crime Fund	*Victims of Crime Act*

The Ministry's purpose is to serve Albertans by promoting safe and secure communities through effective law enforcement, security and correctional services, by ensuring access to the courts and other methods of dispute resolution, by supporting victims, by providing legal and related strategic services to the Government of Alberta, by protecting human rights, promoting fairness and access, and supporting the inclusion of all Albertans and by communicating with Albertans about the administration of justice.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General for which the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General is accountable. These consolidated financial statements include the activities of the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund (a provincial agency) and the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund).

All departments of the Government of Alberta operate within the General Revenue Fund (the Fund). The Fund is administered by the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance. All cash receipts of departments are deposited into the Fund and all cash disbursements made by departments are paid from the Fund. Net Financing provided from (for) General Revenues is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements made.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Consolidation

The accounts of the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund, and the Victims of Crime Fund have been consolidated after adjusting them to a basis consistent with the accounting policies described below. Revenue and expense transactions, investing and financing transactions and related asset and liability accounts between these consolidated organizations are eliminated upon consolidation.

(c) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenue accounting policy

All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting except for payments on Motor Vehicle Accident Claims judgment debts and Maintenance Enforcement fees, penalties and subrogated revenues, which are recorded when received. Revenues for Motor Vehicle Accident Claims fees are reported when the service has been rendered. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as deferred revenue.

Government transfers

Transfers from the Government of Alberta, federal and other governments are referred to as government transfers.

Government transfers and the associated externally restricted investment income are recorded as deferred revenue if the terms for use of the transfer, or the terms along with the ministry's actions and communications as to the use of the transfer, create a liability. These transfers are recognized as revenue as the terms are met and, when applicable, the ministry complies with its communicated use of the transfer.

All other government transfers, without terms for the use of the transfer, are recorded as revenue when the ministry is eligible to receive the funds.

Credit or Recovery

Credit or Recovery initiatives provide a basis for authorizing spending. Credits or Recoveries are shown in the details of the Government Estimates for a supply vote. If budgeted revenues are not fully realized, spending is reduced by an equivalent amount. If actual Credit or Recovery amounts exceed budget, the ministry may, with the approval of the Treasury Board Committee, use the excess to fund additional expenses of the program. Schedule 2 discloses information on the ministry's Credit or Recovery Initiatives.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(c) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly Incurred expenses are those costs the ministry has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

In addition to program operating expenses such as salaries, supplies, etc., directly incurred expenses also include:

- amortization of tangible capital assets,
- pension costs, which are the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year, and
- valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, banked overtime, guarantees and indemnities.

Grants are recognized as expenses when authorized, eligibility criteria and conditions, if any, are met and a reasonable estimate of the amounts can be made.

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the ministry's operations are not recognized and are disclosed in Schedule 5 and allocated to programs in Schedule 6.

Assets

Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations and are not for consumption in the normal course of operations. Financial assets of the ministry are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals. Assets acquired by right are not included. Tangible capital assets of the ministry are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $250,000 and the threshold for major systems enhancements is $100,000. The threshold for all other tangible capital assets is $5,000.

Amortization is only charged if the tangible capital asset is in use.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(c) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Liabilities
Liabilities are recorded to the extent that they represent present obligations as a result of events and transactions occurring prior to the end of the fiscal year. The settlement of liabilities will result in sacrifice of economic benefits in the future.

Net Assets/Net Liabilities
Net Assets/Net Liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the ministry and its liabilities.

Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards require a "net debt" presentation for the statement of financial position in the summary financial statements of governments. Net debt presentation reports the difference between financial assets and liabilities as "net debt" or "net financial assets" as an indicator of the future revenues required to pay for past transactions and events. The ministry operates within the government reporting entity, and does not finance all its expenditures by independently raising revenues. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not report a net debt indicator.

Measurement Uncertainty
(in thousands)

Measurement uncertainty exists when there is a variance between the recognized or disclosed amount and another reasonably possible amount.

Included in accounts receivable, recorded as $152,515 in these financial statements, are fines of $90,395 (2012 restated - $86,880) that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accounts receivable excludes certain outstanding federal statute and provincial statute fines that are expected to be satisfied by means other than cash payment. The other means include participation inthe fine option program or time served in a correctional institution at the option of the person owing the fine. Outstanding fines expected to be satisfied by other means of $6,700 (2012 - $7,356) are based on the actual percentage satisfied in this manner from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and have been deducted from total outstanding fines. Changes in the proportion of fines satisfied by other means may have a material effect on future operating results.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(c) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Measurement Uncertainty (Cont'd)

The provision for doubtful accounts, recorded as $10,298 (2012 - $9,616) in these consolidated financial statements, is based on the actual percentage of fines written off from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and the assumption that the total receivable for Abandoned and Seized Vehicles as of March 31, 2013 will not be collected.

Tangible capital assets (Note 6) include a component within computer hardware and software with a net book value of $41,035 that is subject to measurement uncertainty. This component is the Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative that was cancelled in March 2013. Management considers it possible, based on existing knowledge, that changes in future conditions in the near term could require a material change in recognized amounts. Management is currently undertaking a review to determine the value of the asset's remaining service potential to the ministry.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, recorded as $256,413 in these financial statements, is subject to measurement uncertainty. Accrued liabilities include an estimate of $54,045 (2012 - $57,053) for unsettled claims under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims program based on a calculated settlement value per claim. Changes to the settlement value may have a material effect on future operating results (Note 10).

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities
Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable, Advances, and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values because of the short term nature of these instruments.

NOTE 3 GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

(in thousands)

The Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General was established as a result of restructuring of government ministries announced on May 8, 2012 and other transfer of responsibilities to and from other ministries. The Public Trustee program was assigned to the Ministry of Human Services from the Ministry of Justice. Comparatives for 2012 have been restated as if the Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security had always been assigned with its current responsibilities. Net liabilities on March 31, 2011 are made up as follows:

Net liabilities as previously reported Ministry of Justice	$	(17,264)
Net liabilities as previously reported Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Security		(15,185)
Transfer to the Ministry of Human Services		(11,466)
Net liabilities at March 31, 2011	$	(43,915)

NOTE 4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. The CCITF is managed by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining appropriate security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed-income securities with a maximum term-to-maturity of three years. As at March 31, 2013, securities held by CCITF have a time weighted return of 1.25% (2012 – 1.29%) per annum.

NOTE 5 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

(in thousands)

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

	2013				2012
	Gross Amount	Fine Option and Time Served	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value (Restated Note 3)
Government of Canada	$ 34,457	$ -	$ -	$ 34,457	$ 13,534
Fines – Provincial	28,075	2,971	2,324	22,780	20,463
Fines – Federal	20,785	2,246	1,682	16,857	17,174
Ticket Processing	18,704	691	911	17,102	16,734
Surcharge	22,831	792	1,118	20,921	19,972
Fines – Late Payment Penalty	21,186	-	1,929	19,257	19,092
Other	23,475	-	2,334	21,141	21,202
	$ 169,513	$ 6,700	$ 10,298	$ 152,515	$ 128,171

NOTE 6 TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

(in thousands)

	Land	Equipment[1]	Computer Hardware and Software[2]	Work in Progress[3]	Total
Estimated Useful Life	Indefinite	3 - 10 years	5 -10 years		
Historical Cost					
Beginning of year	$ -	$ 35,729	$ 64,160	$ 132,287	$ 232,176
Additions	79	5,991	60,442	45,780	112,292
Transfer-in	-	300	6,305	1,269	7,874
Transfer-out	(79)	(140)	(31)	-	(250)
Disposals	-	(137)	(273)	-	(410)
	$ -	$ 41,743	$ 130,603	$ 179,336	$ 351,682
Accumulated Amortization					
Beginning of year	-	20,218	53,179	-	73,397
Amortization expense	-	3,166	17,531	-	20,697
Transfer-out	-	(73)	-	-	(73)
Effect of disposals	-	(122)	(273)	-	(395)
	-	23,189	70,437	-	93,626
Net Book Value at March 31, 2013	$ -	$ 18,554	$ 60,166	$ 179,336	$ 258,056
Net Book Value at March 31, 2012 (Restated Note 3)	$ -	$ 15,511	$ 10,981	$ 132,287	$ 158,779

(1) Equipment includes vehicles, office furnishings and other equipment.

(2) Computer Hardware and Software additions and amortization expense includes $48,794 and $7,759 respectively for the Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative. This initiative was cancelled in March 2013. As a result, the value of this asset may be subject to write down. Management is currently undertaking a review to determine the value of the asset's remaining service potential to the ministry. Once this value has been established, it will be reflected in subsequent consolidated financial statements of the ministry.

(3) Work in Progress totalling $179,336 is comprised of: Alberta First Responders Radio System $177,119; Justice Innovation and Modernization of Services $1,269; Enforcement Vehicle Mobile Data Terminals $765; Sheriffs' Prisoner Transport Vehicles $119; and other general equipment $64.

NOTE 7 DEFERRED REVENUE

(in thousands)

Opening Deferred Revenue	$ 23,333
Add: Deferred Revenue received and not utilized in the current year	2,204
Less: Deferred Revenue recognized as revenue in the current year	11,259
Closing Deferred Revenue	$ 14,278

NOTE 8 CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

(in thousands)

Contractual obligations are obligations of the ministry to others that will become liabilities in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met.

As at March 31, 2013, the ministry has contractual obligations under operating leases, contracts, and programs totalling $1,096,806 (2012 restated - $1,312,137). This includes a commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) of $700,468 (2012 - $692,197). The PPSA with the Government of Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two year notice served on March 31 in any year.

Estimated payment requirements for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Obligations Under Operating Leases, Contracts and Programs

	Total
2013-14	$ 461,913
2014-15	345,675
2015-16	263,816
2016-17	2,501
2017-18	1,238
Thereafter	21,663
	$ 1,096,806

NOTE 9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(in thousands)

The ministry is involved in legal matters where damages are being sought. These matters may give rise to contingent liabilities.

Accruals have been made in specific instances where it is likely that losses will be incurred based on a reasonable estimate. As at March 31, 2013, accruals totalling $68 (2012: $0) have been recorded as a liability. The total amount claimed for all likely claims is $6,661 (2012: $5,850). The accrual provided for these claims represents the department's portion of the liability. Included in the total likely claims are claims covered in whole or in part by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resulting additional liability, if any, from likely claims in excess of the amounts accrued is not determinable.

NOTE 9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(in thousands)

The ministry has been named in one hundred and thirty one (2012: one hundred and twenty six) claims of which the outcome is not determinable. Of these claims, one hundred and twenty three (2012: one hundred and twenty) have specified amounts totalling $95,180 (2012: $92,472). The remaining eight (2012: six) claims have no amounts specified. Included in the total claims, one hundred and twenty four claims totalling $91,130 (2012: ninety five claims totalling $76,240) are covered in whole or in part by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resolution of indeterminable claims may result in a liability, if any, that may be significantly lower than the claimed amount.

NOTE 10 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS PROGRAM

(in thousands)

Personal Injury Settlements

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program is a publicly administered program that pays for judgments arising from motor vehicle accidents involving uninsured or unidentified vehicles in Alberta. The program operates under the authority of the *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act*. At March 31, 2013, there were one thousand two hundred and thirty (2012 - one thousand three hundred and thirty two) unsettled motor vehicle accident claims under this program amounting to $147,921 (2012 - $158,745). Of the unsettled claims, it was estimated that approximately $49,998 (2012 - $52,828) may arise from court ordered judgments and has been recorded as a liability.

The *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act* states that in order for claimants involved in motor vehicle accidents with uninsured or unidentified vehicles to be entitled to compensation, the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General must receive a court judgment. In accordance with the *Act*, liabilities for personal injury claims are accrued when a court ordered judgment is received. Accrued liabilities for motor vehicle accident claims amounting to $574 at March 31, 2013 (2012 - $998) are included in the total claim expenditures of $20,589 (2012 - $18,792) acquired to support the operations of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program.

Supplementary Medical and Rehabilitation Expenses

The estimated liability for supplementary medical and rehabilitation expenses on approved applications filed up to March 31, 2013, is $4,046 (2012 - $4,225) and has been recorded as a liability. As at March 31, 2013, the maximum amount that may be payable to or on behalf of entitled applicants pursuant to the limits set in Section 17 of the *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act* was approximately $8,760 (2012 – $9,250).

NOTE 11 TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

(in thousands)

The ministry administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the ministry's consolidated financial statements.

As at March 31, 2013 trust funds under administration were as follows:

	2013	2012 (Restated)
Various Court Offices and Fines Distribution Trust[1]	$ 122,441	$ 117,340
Maintenance Enforcement Trust[2]	9,858	9,908
Solicitors Trust[3]	3,813	4,112
Institutional Trust[4]	711	687
	$ 136,823	$ 132,047

(1) The various court offices receive and disburse payments for fines, bail and other payments involving civil litigants. Trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements in 2013 by $5,101 (2012 - $3,860).

(2) The Maintenance Enforcement Program receives and disburses court ordered maintenance and child support. Trust fund disbursements exceeded trust fund receipts in 2013 by $50 (2012 – trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements by $883).

(3) The Solicitors Trust is comprised of civil law funds held in trust and monies collected under the *Victims Restitution and Compensation Payment Act*. Total funds held in trust at March 31, 2013 included $196 (2012 - $194) of civil law funds and $3,617 (2012 - $3,918) of *Victims Restitution and Compensation Payment Act* funds. Trust fund disbursements exceeded trust fund receipts in 2013 by $299 (2012 – trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements by $1,477).

(4) Institutional Trust receives and disburses inmate funds used for their personal needs, as well as inmate welfare funds derived from various sources, that are administered on their behalf. As at March 31, 2013, the amount of the trust funds held under administration was $711 (2012 - $687) which was comprised of inmate trust funds of $346 (2012 - $370) and inmate welfare fund equity of $365 (2012 - $317).

NOTE 12 PAYMENTS UNDER AGREEMENT

(in thousands)

The ministry has entered into agreements to deliver programs and services that are fully funded by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Government of Canada (GC). Costs under these agreements are incurred by the ministry under authority in Section 25 of the *Financial Administration Act*. Accounts receivable includes $64 (2012 - $17) from the GNWT, $25 (2012 - $10) from the GN and $89 (2012 - $74) from the GC relating to payments under agreement.

The agreements with the GNWT and the GN are for services provided by the Medical Examiner's Office. Services include examination of remains, medico-legal autopsy, toxicology analysis, and expert testimony in court or at a coroner's inquest.

The agreement with the GC is for enhanced French language training in order to prepare Alberta Provincial Court judges to sit on the Itinerant Francophone Provincial Court Bench.

Amounts paid and payable under agreements with program sponsors are as follows:

	2013	2012 (Restated)
Medical Examiner Services – GNWT	$ 114	$ 70
Medical Examiner Services – GN	30	12
Enhanced French Language Training – GC	176	74
	$ 320	$ 156

The ministry has also entered into an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of the Ministry of Justice Canada (Justice Canada). Proceeds received from Justice Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the *Federal Seized Property Management Act* resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the ministry under authority in Section 25 of the *Financial Administration Act*. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these consolidated financial statements. For the year ended March 31, 2013, amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are $849 (2012-$1,008) and are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

NOTE 13 BENEFIT PLANS

(in thousands)

The ministry participates in the multi-employer pension plans: Management Employees Pension Plan, Public Service Pension Plan and Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $62,514 or the year ended March 31, 2013 (2012 restated - $53,091). The fund is not responsible for future funding of the plan deficit other than through contribution increases.

At December 31, 2012, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $303,423 (2011 – deficiency $517,726), the Public Service Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $1,645,141 (2011 – deficiency $1,790,383) and the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers reported a deficiency of $51,870 (2011 – deficiency $53,489).

The ministry participates in the Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan. The expenses for this pension plan are $14,904 for the year ended March 31, 2013 (2012 - $28,947).

The ministry also participates in two multi-employer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2013, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial surplus of $51,717 (2012 – surplus $9,136) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial surplus of $18,327 (2012 – surplus $10,454). The expense for these two plans is limited to the employer's annual contributions for the year.

NOTE 14 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2012 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

NOTE 15 APPROVAL OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Deputy Solicitor General.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 1**
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REVENUES
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual (Restated)
	(in thousands)		
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants			
Youth Justice Program	$ 18,957	$ 16,965	$ 16,957
Legal Aid	10,808	10,808	11,024
Other	15,096	16,710	16,919
	44,861	44,483	44,900
Investment Income	922	931	895
Premiums, Fees and Licenses			
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fees	22,150	20,914	20,413
Court Fees	13,878	14,268	14,787
Security Services and Investigator Fees	1,787	1,201	985
Other	614	650	836
	38,429	37,033	37,021
Other Revenue			
Fines	71,312	80,291	81,434
Surcharges	28,700	32,438	28,741
Fines – Late Payment Penalty	19,800	23,242	20,904
Maintenance Enforcement Program	14,796	15,641	14,660
Recoveries for Enhanced Policing Services	7,754	8,091	7,509
Motor Vehicle Accident Recoveries	7,438	7,153	7,683
Miscellaneous	3,167	8,523	10,095
	152,967	175,379	171,026
Total Revenues	$ 237,179	$ 257,826	$ 253,842

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 2**
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CREDIT OR RECOVERY
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		
	Authorized	Actual[1]	Excess / (Shortfall)
	(in thousands)		
Ticket Processing[2]	$ 29,912	$ 32,919	$ 3,007
Maintenance Enforcement[3]	5,811	6,020	209
Edmonton Regional Airport Authority[4]	2,960	2,901	(59)
Provincial Civil Claims[5]	1,200	1,028	(172)
Edmonton Drug Treatment Court[6]	584	584	-
	$ 40,467	$ 43,452	$ 2,985

(1) Revenues from credit or recovery initiatives are included in the ministry's revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Schedule 1.

(2) Ticket Processing revenues represent the Province's share of ticket revenue designated towards all expenditures in Court Services, Criminal Justice and Ministry Support Services incurred in the processing and handling of violation tickets.

(3) Maintenance Enforcement revenues represent deterrent penalties and service fees to promote timely payment of maintenance to improve and expand services available for clients.

(4) Edmonton Regional Airport Authority revenues represent recoveries for the Contract Policing and Policing Oversight program associated with the Edmonton Regional Airports Authority.

(5) Provincial Civil Claims revenues represent amounts received from the public for filing civil claims in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars in Provincial Court. These revenues are dedicated towards the costs of processing these claims.

(6) Edmonton Drug Treatment Court revenues represent recoveries from the Department of Justice Canada for the Safe Communities Program associated with the Edmonton Drug Treatment Court.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 3**
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
EXPENSES – DIRECTLY INCURRED DETAILED BY OBJECT
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(in thousands)		
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 651,763	$ 641,876	$ 603,256
Supplies and Services	372,348	373,943	334,719
Grants	219,440	230,547	209,224
Financial Transactions and Other	26,897	23,948	21,132
Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets	23,226	20,698	12,220
	$ 1,293,674	$ 1,291,012	$ 1,180,551

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 4**
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
BUDGET
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2012-13 Estimate	Adjustment[1]	2012-13 Authorized Budget
		(in thousands)	
Revenues			
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants	$ 44,861	$ 584	$ 45,445
Investment Income	922	-	922
Premiums, Fees and Licenses	38,429	-	38,429
Other Revenue	152,967	2,574	155,541
	237,179	3,158	240,337
Expenses – Directly Incurred			
Programs			
Ministry Support Services	66,224	(800)	65,424
Court Services	198,360	-	198,360
Legal Services	51,886	(1,075)	50,811
Criminal Justice	86,742	-	86,742
Safe Communities	19,176	584	19,760
Support for Legal Aid	58,810	-	58,810
Justice Services	37,395	(386)	37,009
Alberta Human Rights	8,094	-	8,094
Public Security	473,798	(165)	473,633
Correctional Services	237,101	-	237,101
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	26,687	-	26,687
Victims of Crime Fund	29,401		29,401
	1,293,674	(1,842)	1,291,832
Net Operating Results	$ (1,056,495)	$ 5,000	$ (1,051,495)
Capital Investment	$ 109,037	$ 9,440	$ 118,477

[1] Adjustments include credit or recovery increases, a capital investment carry over, and a transfer from operating to capital approved by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance. Treasury Board approval is pursuant to sections 24 and 28.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 5**
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on the modified equity basis in the Government of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the ministry.

The ministry and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for premiums, licenses and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this schedule.

The ministry had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

	Other Entities	
	2013	2012 (Restated)
Revenues		
Ministry of Energy	$ 221	$ 252
Expenses – Directly Incurred		
Service Alberta	$ 13,748	$ 10,201
Grants	1,621	-
Other Services	19	16
	$ 15,388	$ 10,217
Receivable from Alberta Government departments and agencies	$ 1,786	$ 1,811
Payable to Alberta Government departments and agencies	$ 1,529	$ 1,919

The ministry also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the consolidated financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 6.

	Other Entities	
	2013	2012 (Restated)
Revenues		
Legal Services	$ 37,675	$ 31,344
Expenses – Indirectly Incurred		
Accommodation	$ 132,379	$ 122,070
Service Alberta	19,447	17,261
Other Services	481	517
Legal Services	17	13
	$ 152,324	$ 139,861

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALLOCATED COSTS
Year Ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Schedule 6

	2013					2012
		Expenses – Incurred by Others				
Program	Expenses[1]	Accommodation Costs[2]	Service Alberta and Other Services	Legal Services	Total Expenses	Total Expenses (Restated)
Ministry Support Services	$ 62,539	$ 4,632	$ 19,928	$ -	$ 87,099	$ 70,152
Court Services	212,521	57,445	-	-	269,972	267,833
Legal Services	50,115	2,738	-	-	52,853	42,150
Criminal Justice	87,774	7,151	-	-	94,925	88,625
Safe Communities	16,690	326	-	-	17,016	22,654
Support for Legal Aid	65,810	131	-	-	65,941	58,891
Justice Services	35,172	3,923	-	-	39,095	35,399
Alberta Human Rights	7,986	740	-	-	8,720	8,041
Public Security	464,889	5,837	-	-	470,726	421,126
Correctional Services	233,107	48,564	-	-	281,671	257,921
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	20,589	560	-	-	21,149	19,247
Victims of Crime Fund	33,820	332	-	17	34,169	28,373
	$ 1,291,012	$ 132,379	$ 19,928	$ 17	$ 1,443,336	$ 1,320,412

(1) Expenses – Directly Incurred as per Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(2) Costs shown for Accommodation (includes grants in lieu of taxes) on Schedule 5, allocated by square meters or square meters and manpower.

Department of Justice and Solicitor General

Financial Statements

March 31, 2013

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2013

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AUDITOR GENERAL *Alberta*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013, and the statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Department of Justice and Solicitor General as at March 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

[Original signed by Merwan N. Saher, FCA]

Auditor General

May 30, 2013

Edmonton, Alberta

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget (Schedule 4)	Actual	Actual (Restated Note 3)
	(in thousands)		
Revenues (Schedule 1)			
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants	$ 44,861	$ 44,102	$ 44,793
Investment Income	250	384	367
Premiums, Fees and Licenses	38,364	36,994	36,850
Other Revenue	124,257	142,612	142,006
	207,732	224,092	224,016
Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2(b) and Schedule 10)			
Program (Schedules 3 and 6)			
Ministry Support Services	66,224	62,539	51,506
Court Services	198,360	212,527	211,681
Legal Services	51,886	50,115	40,037
Criminal Justice	86,742	87,774	81,800
Safe Communities	19,176	16,690	21,440
Support for Legal Aid	58,810	65,810	58,810
Justice Services	37,395	35,172	32,149
Alberta Human Rights	7,847	7,907	7,092
Public Security	473,798	464,889	416,043
Correctional Services	237,101	233,107	212,916
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	26,687	20,589	18,792
	1,264,026	1,257,119	1,152,266
Net Operating Results	$ (1,056,294)	$ (1,033,027)	$ (928,250)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2013

	2013	2012 (Restated Note 3)
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 4)	$ 5,916	$ 9,227
Accounts Receivable (Note 5)	131,358	108,073
Advances	44	50
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 6)	258,039	158,754
	$ 395,357	$ 276,104
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 245,070	$ 233,776
Deferred Revenue (Note 7)	14,259	23,333
	259,329	257,109
Net Assets		
Net Assets (Liabilities) at Beginning of Year	18,995	(96,379)
Net Operating Results	(1,033,027)	(928,250)
Net Financing Provided from General Revenues	1,150,060	1,043,624
Net Assets at End of Year	136,028	18,995
	$ 395,357	$ 276,104

Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities (Notes 8 and 9)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013	2012 (Restated Note 3)
	(in thousands)	
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ (1,033,027)	$ (928,250)
Non-cash items included in Net Operating Results		
Amortization	20,689	12,157
Loss on Disposal of Tangible Capital Assets	15	-
	(1,012,323)	(916,093)
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(23,285)	(2,964)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	11,294	(20,246)
Decrease in Deferred Revenue	(9,074)	(9,247)
Cash Applied to Operating Transactions	(1,033,388)	(948,550)
Capital Transactions		
Acquisition of Tangible Capital Assets	(112,292)	(91,550)
Transfer of Tangible Capital Assets from Other Ministries	(7,874)	(10)
Transfer of Tangible Capital Assets to Other Ministries	177	-
Cash Applied to Capital Transactions	(119,989)	(91,560)
Investing Transactions		
Increase (Decrease) in Advances	6	(1)
Cash Provided by (Applied to) Investing Transactions	6	(1)
Financing Transactions		
Net Financing Provided from General Revenues	1,150,060	1,043,624
Cash Provided by Financing Transactions	1,150,060	1,043,624
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,311)	3,513
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	9,227	5,714
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 5,916	$ 9,227

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2013

NOTE 1 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

The Department of Justice and Solicitor General operates under the authority of the *Government Organization Act*, Chapter G-10, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

The Department's purpose is to serve Albertans by promoting safe and secure communities through effective law enforcement, security and correctional services, by ensuring access to the courts and other methods of dispute resolution, by providing legal and related strategic services to the Government of Alberta, by protecting human rights, promoting fairness and access, and supporting the inclusion of all Albertans and by communicating with Albertans about the administration of justice.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Department of Justice and Solicitor General, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General and for which the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General is accountable. These financial statements include the activities of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims program (a statutory appropriation). Other entities reporting to the minister are the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund (a provincial agency) and the Victims of Crime Fund (a regulated fund).The activities of these organizations are not included in these financial statements. The ministry annual report provides a more comprehensive accounting of the financial position and results of the ministry's operations for which the minister is accountable.

All departments of the Government of Alberta operate within the General Revenue Fund (the Fund). The Fund is administered by the President of Treasury Board and Minister of Finance. All cash receipts of departments are deposited into the Fund and all cash disbursements made by departments are paid from the Fund. Net Financing provided from (for) General Revenues is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements made.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenue accounting policy
All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting except for payments on Motor Vehicle Accident Claims judgment debts and Maintenance Enforcement fees, penalties and subrogated revenues, which are recorded when received. Revenues for Motor Vehicle Accident Claims fees are reported when the service has been rendered. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as deferred revenue.

Government transfers
Transfers from the Government of Alberta, federal and other governments are referred to as government transfers.

Government transfers and the associated externally restricted investment income are recorded as deferred revenue if the terms for use of the transfer, or the terms along with the department's actions and communications as to the use of the transfer, create a liability. These transfers are recognized as revenue as the terms are met and, when applicable, the department complies with its communicated use of the transfer.

All other government transfers, without terms for the use of the transfer, are recorded as revenue when the department is eligible to receive the funds.

Credit or Recovery
Credit or Recovery initiatives provide a basis for authorizing spending. Credits or Recoveries are shown in the details of the Government Estimates for a supply vote. If budgeted revenues are not fully realized, spending is reduced by an equivalent amount. If actual Credit or Recovery amounts exceed budget, the department may, with the approval of the Treasury Board Committee, use the excess to fund additional expenses of the program. Schedule 2 discloses information on the department's Credit or Recovery Initiatives.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly Incurred expenses are those costs the department has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

In addition to program operating expenses such as salaries, supplies, etc., directly incurred expenses also include:

- amortization of tangible capital assets,
- pension costs, which are the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year, and
- valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, banked overtime, guarantees and indemnities.

Grants are recognized as expenses when authorized, eligibility criteria and conditions, if any, are met and a reasonable estimate of the amounts can be made.

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the department's operations are not recognized and are disclosed in Schedule 9 and allocated to programs in Schedule 10.

Assets

Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations and are not for consumption in the normal course of operations. Financial assets of the department are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from other organizations, employees and other individuals. Assets acquired by right are not included. Tangible capital assets of the department are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $250,000 and the threshold for major systems enhancements is $100,000. The threshold for all other tangible capital assets is $5,000.

Amortization is only charged if the tangible capital asset is in use.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Liabilities
Liabilities are recorded to the extent that they represent present obligations as a result of events and transactions occurring prior to the end of the fiscal year. The settlement of liabilities will result in sacrifice of economic benefits in the future.

Net Assets/Net Liabilities
Net Assets/Net Liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the department and its liabilities.

Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards require a "net debt" presentation for the statement of financial position in the summary financial statements of governments. Net debt presentation reports the difference between financial assets and liabilities as "net debt" or "net financial assets" as an indicator of the future revenues required to pay for past transactions and events. The department operates within the government reporting entity, and does not finance all its expenditures by independently raising revenues. Accordingly, these financial statements do not report a net debt indicator.

Measurement Uncertainty
(in thousands)

Measurement uncertainty exists when there is a variance between the recognized or disclosed amount and another reasonably possible amount.

Included in accounts receivable, recorded as $131,358 in these financial statements, are fines of $67,564 (2012 restated - $64,565) that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accounts receivable excludes certain outstanding federal statute and provincial statute fines that are expected to be satisfied by means other than cash payment. The other means include participation in the fine option program or time served in a correctional institution at the option of the person owing the fine. Outstanding fines expected to be satisfied by other means of $5,908 (2012 - $6,278) are based on the actual percentage satisfied in this manner from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and have been deducted from total outstanding fines. Changes in the proportion of fines satisfied by other means may have a material effect on future operating results.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (Cont'd)

Measurement Uncertainty (Cont'd)
(in thousands)

The provision for doubtful accounts, recorded as $9,180 (2012 - $8,351) in these financial statements, is based on the actual percentage of fines written off from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and the assumption that the total receivable for Abandoned and Seized Vehicles as of March 31, 2013 will not be collected.

Tangible capital assets (Note 6) include a component within computer hardware and software with a net book value of $41,035 that is subject to measurement uncertainty. This component is the Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative that was cancelled in March 2013. Management considers it possible, based on existing knowledge, that changes in future conditions in the near term could require a material change in recognized amounts. Management is currently undertaking a review to determine the value of the asset's remaining service potential to the ministry.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, recorded as $245,070 in these financial statements, is subject to measurement uncertainty. Accrued liabilities include an estimate of $54,045 (2012 - $57,053) for unsettled claims under the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims program based on a calculated settlement value per claim. Changes to the settlement value may have a material effect on future operating results (Note 10).

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities
Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable, Advances, and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values because of the short term nature of these instruments.

NOTE 3 GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

(in thousands)

The Department of Justice and Solicitor General was established as a result of restructuring of government ministries announced on May 8, 2012 and other transfer of responsibilities to and from other departments. The Public Trustee program was assigned to the Department of Human Services from the Department of Justice. Comparatives for 2012 have been restated as if the Department of Justice and Department of Solicitor General and Public Security had always been assigned with its current responsibilities. Net liabilities on March 31, 2011 are made up as follows:

Net liabilities as previously reported Department of Justice	$	(20,359)
Net liabilities as previously reported Department of Solicitor General and Public Security		(64,554)
Transfer to the Department of Human Services		(11,466)
Net liabilities at March 31, 2011	$	(96,379)

NOTE 4 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. The CCITF is managed by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining appropriate security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed-income securities with a maximum term-to-maturity of three years. As at March 31, 2013, securities held by CCITF have a time weighted return of 1.25% (2012 – 1.29%) per annum.

NOTE 5 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

(in thousands)

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

	2013				2012
	Gross Amount	Fine Option and Time Served	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value (Restated Note 3)
Government of Canada	$ 34,226	$ -	$ -	$ 34,226	$ 13,427
Fines – Provincial	28,075	2,971	2,324	22,780	20,463
Fines – Federal	20,785	2,246	1,682	16,857	17,174
Ticket Processing	18,704	691	911	17,102	16,734
Fines – Late Payment Penalty	21,186	-	1,929	19,257	19,092
Other	23,470	-	2,334	21,136	21,183
	$ 146,446	$ 5,908	$ 9,180	$ 131,358	$ 108,073

NOTE 6 TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS
(in thousands)

	Land	Equipment[1]	Computer Hardware and Software[2]	Work in Progress[3]	Total
Estimated Useful Life	Indefinite	3 - 10 years	5 -10 years		
Historical Cost					
Beginning of year	$ -	$ 35,729	$ 63,431	$ 132,287	$ 231,447
Additions	79	5,991	60,442	45,780	112,292
Transfer-in	-	300	6,305	1,269	7,874
Transfer-out	(79)	(140)	(31)	-	(250)
Disposals	-	(137)	(273)	-	(410)
	$ -	$ 41,743	$ 129,874	$ 179,336	$ 350,953
Accumulated Amortization					
Beginning of year	-	20,218	52,475	-	72,693
Amortization expense	-	3,166	17,523	-	20,689
Transfer-out	-	(73)	-	-	(73)
Effect of disposals	-	(122)	(273)	-	(395)
	-	23,189	69,725	-	92,914
Net Book Value at March 31, 2013	$ -	$ 18,554	$ 60,149	$ 179,336	$ 258,039
Net Book Value at March 31, 2012 (Restated Note 3)	$ -	$ 15,511	$ 10,956	$ 132,287	$ 158,754

(1) Equipment includes vehicles, office furnishings and other equipment.

(2) Computer Hardware and Software additions and amortization expense includes $48,794 and $7,759 respectively for the Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative. This initiative was cancelled in March 2013. As a result, the value of this asset may be subject to write down. Management is currently undertaking a review to determine the value of the asset's remaining service potential to the department. Once this value has been established, it will be reflected in subsequent financial statements of the department.

(3) Work in Progress totalling $179,336 is comprised of: Alberta First Responders Radio System $177,119; Justice Innovation and Modernization of Services $1,269; Enforcement Vehicle Mobile Data Terminals $765; Sheriffs' Prisoner Transport Vehicles $119; and other general equipment $64.

NOTE 7 DEFERRED REVENUE
(in thousands)

Opening Deferred Revenue	$	23,333
Add: Deferred Revenue received and not utilized in the current year		2,204
Less: Deferred Revenue recognized as revenue in the current year		11,259
Closing Deferred Revenue	$	14,278

NOTE 8 CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

(in thousands)

Contractual obligations are obligations of the department to others that will become liabilities in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met.

As at March 31, 2013, the department has contractual obligations under operating leases, contracts, and programs totalling $1,059,093 (2012 restated - $1,274,814). This includes a commitment for the Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) of $700,468 (2012 - $692,197). The PPSA with the Government of Canada is a contract for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to provide policing services to small communities and rural areas in Alberta. Under the terms of the agreement, Alberta may terminate the agreement with a two year notice served on March 31 in any year.

Estimated payment requirements for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Obligations Under Operating Leases, Contracts and Programs

	Total
2013-14	$ 452,224
2014-15	341,802
2015-16	262,769
2016-17	1,742
2017-18	481
Thereafter	75
	$ 1,059,093

NOTE 9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(in thousands)

The department is involved in legal matters where damages are being sought. These matters may give rise to contingent liabilities.

Accruals have been made in specific instances where it is likely that losses will be incurred based on a reasonable estimate. As at March 31, 2013, accruals totalling $68 (2012: $0) have been recorded as a liability. The total amount claimed for all likely claims is $6,661 (2012: $5,850). The accrual provided for these claims represents the department's portion of the liability. Included in the total likely claims are claims covered in whole or in part by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resulting additional liability, if any, from likely claims in excess of the amounts accrued is not determinable.

NOTE 9 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(in thousands)

The department has been named in one hundred and thirty one (2012: one hundred and twenty six) claims of which the outcome is not determinable. Of these claims, one hundred and twenty three (2012: one hundred and twenty) have specified amounts totalling $95,180 (2012: $92,472). The remaining eight (2012: six) claims have no amounts specified. Included in the total claims, one hundred and twenty four claims totalling $91,130 (2012: ninety five claims totalling $76,240) are covered in whole or in part by the Alberta Risk Management Fund. The resolution of indeterminable claims may result in a liability, if any, that may be significantly lower than the claimed amount.

NOTE 10 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS PROGRAM

(in thousands)

Personal Injury Settlements

The Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program is a publicly administered program that pays for judgments arising from motor vehicle accidents involving uninsured or unidentified vehicles in Alberta. The program operates under the authority of the *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act*. At March 31, 2013, there were one thousand two hundred and thirty (2012 - one thousand three hundred and thirty two) unsettled motor vehicle accident claims under this program amounting to $147,921 (2012 - $158,745). Of the unsettled claims, it was estimated that approximately $49,998 (2012 - $52,828) may arise from court ordered judgments and has been recorded as a liability.

The *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act* states that in order for claimants involved in motor vehicle accidents with uninsured or unidentified vehicles to be entitled to compensation, the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General must receive a court judgment. In accordance with the *Act*, liabilities for personal injury claims are accrued when a court ordered judgment is received. Accrued liabilities for motor vehicle accident claims amounting to $574 at March 31, 2013 (2012 - $998) are included in the total claim expenditures of $20,589 (2012 - $18,792) acquired to support the operations of the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Program.

Supplementary Medical and Rehabilitation Expenses

The estimated liability for supplementary medical and rehabilitation expenses on approved applications filed up to March 31, 2013, is $4,046 (2012 - $4,225) and has been recorded as a liability. As at March 31, 2013, the maximum amount that may be payable to or on behalf of entitled applicants pursuant to the limits set in Section 17 of the *Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act* was approximately $8,760 (2012 – $9,250).

NOTE 11 TRUST FUNDS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

(in thousands)

The department administers trust funds that are regulated funds consisting of public money over which the Legislature has no power of appropriation. Because the Province has no equity in the funds and administers them for the purpose of various trusts, they are not included in the department's financial statements.

As at March 31, 2013 trust funds under administration were as follows:

	2013	2012 (Restated)
Various Court Offices and Fines Distribution Trust[1]	$ 122,441	$ 117,340
Maintenance Enforcement Trust[2]	9,858	9,908
Solicitors Trust[3]	3,813	4,112
Institutional Trust[4]	711	687
	$ 136,823	$ 132,047

(1) The various court offices receive and disburse payments for fines, bail and other payments involving civil litigants. Trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements in 2013 by $5,101 (2012 - $3,860).

(2) The Maintenance Enforcement Program receives and disburses court ordered maintenance and child support. Trust fund disbursements exceeded trust fund receipts in 2013 by $50 (2012 – trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements by $883).

(3) The Solicitors Trust is comprised of civil law funds held in trust and monies collected under the *Victims Restitution and Compensation Payment Act*. Total funds held in trust at March 31, 2013 included $196 (2012 - $194) of civil law funds and $3,617 (2012 - $3,918) of *Victims Restitution and Compensation Payment Act* funds. Trust fund disbursements exceeded trust fund receipts in 2013 by $299 (2012 – trust fund receipts exceeded trust fund disbursements by $1,477).

(4) Institutional Trust receives and disburses inmate funds used for their personal needs, as well as inmate welfare funds derived from various sources, that are administered on their behalf. As at March 31, 2013, the amount of the trust funds held under administration was $711 (2012 - $687) which was comprised of inmate trust funds of $346 (2012 - $370) and inmate welfare fund equity of $365 (2012 - $317).

NOTE 12 PAYMENTS UNDER AGREEMENT

(in thousands)

The department has entered into agreements to deliver programs and services that are fully funded by the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), the Government of Nunavut (GN), and the Government of Canada (GC). Costs under these agreements are incurred by the department under authority in Section 25 of the *Financial Administration Act*. Accounts receivable includes $64 (2012 - $17) from the GNWT, $25 (2012 - $10) from the GN and $89 (2012 - $74) from the GC relating to payments under agreement.

The agreements with the GNWT and the GN are for services provided by the Medical Examiner's Office. Services include examination of remains, medico-legal autopsy, toxicology analysis, and expert testimony in court or at a coroner's inquest.

The agreement with the GC is for enhanced French language training in order to prepare Alberta Provincial Court judges to sit on the Itinerant Francophone Provincial Court Bench.

Amounts paid and payable under agreements with program sponsors are as follows:

	2013	2012 (Restated)
Medical Examiner Services – GNWT	$ 114	$ 70
Medical Examiner Services – GN	30	12
Enhanced French Language Training – GC	176	74
	$ 320	$ 156

The department has also entered into an agreement to disburse the provincial share of net forfeitures from proceeds of crime on behalf of the Department of Justice Canada (Justice Canada). Proceeds received from Justice Canada under this agreement are in accordance with Section 10 of the *Federal Seized Property Management Act* resulting from the investigation efforts by law enforcement agencies in Alberta.

Disbursements to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are made by the department under authority in Section 25 of the *Financial Administration Act*. Only the amounts received from Justice Canada and not disbursed are reflected in these financial statements. For the year ended March 31, 2013, amounts payable to law enforcement agencies and crime and drug prevention organizations under this agreement are $849 (2012-$1,008) and are reflected in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTE 13 BENEFIT PLANS

(in thousands)

The department participates in the multi-employer pension plans: Management Employees Pension Plan, Public Service Pension Plan and Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $62,166 or the year ended March 31, 2013 (2012 restated - $52,807). The fund is not responsible for future funding of the plan deficit other than through contribution increases.

At December 31, 2012, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $303,423 (2011 – deficiency $517,726), the Public Service Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $1,645,141 (2011 – deficiency $1,790,383) and the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers reported a deficiency of $51,870 (2011 – deficiency $53,489).

The Department participates in the Provincial Judges and Masters in Chambers Pension Plan. The expenses for this pension plan are $14,904 for the year ended March 31, 2013 (2012 - $28,947).

The department also participates in two multi-employer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2013, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial surplus of $51,717 (2012 – surplus $9,136) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial surplus of $18,327 (2012 – surplus $10,454). The expense for these two plans is limited to the employer's annual contributions for the year.

NOTE 14 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2012 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

NOTE 15 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Deputy Solicitor General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 1**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
REVENUES
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual (Restated)
	(in thousands)		
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants			
Youth Justice Program	$ 18,957	$ 16,965	$ 16,957
Legal Aid	10,808	10,807	11,024
Other	15,096	16,330	16,812
	44,861	44,102	44,793
Investment Income	250	384	367
Premiums, Fees and Licenses			
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Fees	22,150	20,914	20,413
Court Fees	13,878	14,268	14,787
Security Services and Investigator Fees	1,787	1,201	985
Other	549	611	665
	38,364	36,994	36,850
Other Revenue			
Fines	71,312	80,291	81,435
Fines – Late Payment Penalty	19,800	23,242	20,904
Maintenance Enforcement Program	14,796	15,641	14,660
Recoveries for Enhanced Policing Services	7,754	8,091	7,509
Motor Vehicle Accident Recoveries	7,438	7,153	7,683
Miscellaneous	3,157	8,194	9,815
	124,257	142,612	142,006
Total Revenues	$ 207,732	$ 224,092	$ 224,016

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 2**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
CREDIT OR RECOVERY
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		
	Authorized	Actual[1]	Excess / (Shortfall)
	(in thousands)		
Ticket Processing[2]	$ 29,912	$ 32,919	$ 3,007
Maintenance Enforcement[3]	5,811	6,020	209
Edmonton Regional Airport Authority[4]	2,960	2,901	(59)
Provincial Civil Claims[5]	1,200	1,028	(172)
Edmonton Drug Treatment Court[6]	584	584	-
	$ 40,467	$ 43,452	$ 2,985

(1) Revenues from credit or recovery initiatives are included in the department's revenues in the Statement of Operations and Schedule 1.

(2) Ticket Processing revenues represent the Province's share of ticket revenue designated towards all expenditures in Court Services, Criminal Justice and Ministry Support Services incurred in the processing and handling of violation tickets.

(3) Maintenance Enforcement revenues represent deterrent penalties and service fees to promote timely payment of maintenance to improve and expand services available for clients.

(4) Edmonton Regional Airport Authority revenues represent recoveries for the Contract Policing and Policing Oversight program associated with the Edmonton Regional Airports Authority.

(5) Provincial Civil Claims revenues represent amounts received from the public for filing civil claims in excess of seven thousand five hundred dollars in Provincial Court. These revenues are dedicated towards the costs of processing these claims.

(6) Edmonton Drug Treatment Court revenues represent recoveries from the Department of Justice Canada for the Safe Communities Program associated with the Edmonton Drug Treatment Court.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 3**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
EXPENSES – DIRECTLY INCURRED DETAILED BY OBJECT
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual (Restated)
	(in thousands)		
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 648,445	$ 638,652	$ 600,437
Supplies and Services	370,724	372,671	333,313
Grants	195,468	201,638	186,179
Financial Transactions and Other	26,797	24,094	20,805
Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets	23,217	20,689	12,157
Total Expenses before Recoveries	1,264,651	1,257,744	1,152,891
Less Recovery from Support Service Arrangement with Related Party[1]	(625)	(625)	(625)
	$ 1,264,026	$ 1,257,119	$ 1,152,266

(1) The department provides financial and administrative services to the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund. Costs incurred by the department for these services were recovered from the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund.

Severance and termination payments amounting to $336 for eligible executive management positions are included in salaries, wages and employee benefits and supplies and services.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 4**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
BUDGET
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2012-13 Estimate	Adjustment[1]	2012-13 Authorized Budget
		(in thousands)	
Revenues			
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants	$ 44,861	$ 584	$ 45,445
Investment Income	250	-	250
Premiums, Fees and Licenses	38,364	-	38,364
Other Revenue	124,257	2,574	126,831
	207,732	3,158	210,890
Expenses – Directly Incurred			
Programs			
Ministry Support Services	66,224	(800)	65,424
Court Services	198,360	-	198,360
Legal Services	51,886	(1,075)	50,811
Criminal Justice	86,742	-	86,742
Safe Communities	19,176	584	19,760
Support for Legal Aid	58,810	-	58,810
Justice Services	37,395	(386)	37,009
Alberta Human Rights	7,847	-	7,847
Public Security	473,798	(165)	473,633
Correctional Services	237,101	-	237,101
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	26,687	-	26,687
	1,264,026	(1,842)	1,262,184
Net Operating Results	$ (1,056,294)	$ 5,000	$ (1,051,294)
Capital Investment	$ 109,012	$ 9,440	$ 118,452

[1] Adjustments include credit or recovery increases, a capital investment carry over, and a transfer from operating to capital approved by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance. Treasury Board approval is pursuant to sections 24 and 28.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
LAPSE/ENCUMBRANCE
Year ended March 31, 2013

Schedule 5

		Voted Estimate[1]	Adjustments[2]	Adjusted Voted Estimate	Actuals[3]	Unexpended (Over Expended)
				(in thousands)		
Program – Operating						
1	**Ministry Support Services**					
1.1	Minister's Office	$ 1,098	$ -	$ 1,098	$ 767	$ 331
1.2	Office of the Deputy Minister of Justice	649	-	649	648	1
1.3	Office of the Deputy Solicitor General	684	-	684	659	25
1.4	Communications	1,269	-	1,269	1,068	201
1.5	Finance and Planning	16,013	(800)	15,213	12,985	2,228
1.6	Human Resources	7,761	-	7,761	6,967	794
1.7	Technology and Business Services	34124	-	34,124	34,231	(107)
		61,598	(800)	60,798	57,325	3,473
2	**Court Services**		-			
2.1	Program Support	10,731	-	10,731	13,269	(2,538)
2.2	Access to Justice	17,002	-	17,002	18,674	(1,672)
2.3	Ticket Processing	29,912	-	29,912	32,942	(3,030)
2.4	Provincial Civil Claims	1,200	-	1,200	2,098	(898)
2.5	Provincial Court of Alberta	88,346	-	88,346	89,266	(920)
2.6	Alberta Court of Queens Bench	25,943	-	25,943	28,332	(2,389)
2.7	Alberta Court of Appeal	6,381	-	6,381	6,299	82
2.8	Family Justice Services	9,866	-	9,866	10,867	(1,001)
		189,381	-	189,381	201,747	(12,366)
3	**Legal Services**					
3.1	Civil Law	48,765	(1,075)	47,690	46,303	1,387
3.2	Legislative Counsel	2,586	-	2,586	2,517	69
3.3	Law Reform	400	-	400	470	(70)
		51,751	(1,075)	50,676	49,290	1,386

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
LAPSE/ENCUMBRANCE
Year ended March 31, 2013

Schedule 5 (Cont'd)

		Voted Estimate[1]	Adjustments[2]	Adjusted Voted Estimate	Actuals[3]	Unexpended (Over Expended)
			(in thousands)			
4	**Criminal Justice**					
4.1	Program Support	$ 5,876	$ -	$ 5,876	$ 6,139	$ (263)
4.2	Appeals and Prosecution Policy	7,177	-	7,177	7,185	(8)
4.3	General Prosecutions	64,873	-	64,873	63,823	1,050
4.4	Specialized Prosecutions	8,666	-	8,666	9,614	(948)
		86,592	-	86,592	86,761	(169)
5	**Safe Communities**					
5.1	Secretariat	5,172	584	5,756	4,566	1,190
5.2	Innovation Fund	14,000	-	14,000	12,139	1,861
		19,172	584	19,756	16,705	3,051
6	**Support for Legal Aid**	58,810	-	58,810	65,810	(7,000)
7	**Justice Services**					
7.1	Program Support	1,700	-	1,700	1,187	513
7.2	Maintenance Enforcement	21,840	(386)	21,454	20,613	841
7.3	Medical Examiner	12,013	-	12,013	11,359	654
7.4	Property Rights Advocate Office	-	-	-	113	(113)
		35,553	(386)	35,553	33,272	1,895
8	**Alberta Human Rights**					
8.1	Alberta Human Rights Commission	6,142	-	6,142	6,122	20
8.2	Assistance to the Human Rights Education And Multiculturalism Fund	1,700	-	1,700	1,700	-
		7,842	-	7,842	7,822	20

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
LAPSE/ENCUMBRANCE
Year ended March 31, 2013

Schedule 5 (Cont'd)

		Voted Estimate[1]	Adjustments[2]	Adjusted Voted Estimate	Actuals[3]	Unexpended (Over Expended)
				(in thousands)		
9	**Public Security**					
9.1	Program Support Services	596	-	596	921	(325)
9.2	Law Enforcement Review Board	798	-	798	817	(19)
9.3	Alberta Serious Response Team	2,604	-	2,604	3,098	(494)
9.4	Alberta First Responders Radio Communication System	-	-	-	-	-
9.5	Alberta Police Integrated Information Initiative	8,166	-	8,166	6,473	1,693
9.6	Policy and Program Development	3,913	-	3,913	3,612	301
9.7	Law Enforcement Standards and Audits	3,164	-	3,164	2,884	280
9.8	Contract Policing and Policing Oversight	210,672	2,960	213,632	212,435	1,197
9.9	First Nations Policing	11,983	-	11,983	10,853	1,130
9.10	Policing Assistance to Municipalities	80,965	-	80,965	80,247	718
9.11	Organized and Serious Crime	38,480	-	38,480	38,328	152
9.12	Sheriffs Protection Services	8,989	-	8,989	9,062	(73)
9.13	Sheriffs Court Security and Prisoner Transport	39,812	(2,000)	37,812	37,149	663
9.14	Traffic Sheriffs	9,806	-	9,806	9,612	194
9.15	Fish and Wildlife Enforcement	21,073	-	21,073	21,150	(77)
9.16	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement	17,582	(1,125)	16,457	15,405	1,052
9.17	Parks Conservation Enforcement	2,685	-	2,685	2,961	(276)
		461,288	(165)	461,123	455,007	6,116
10	**Correctional Services**					
10.1	Program Support Services	2,444	-	2,444	2,537	(93)
10.2	Adult Remand and Correctional Centres	156,774	-	156,774	152,561	4,213
10.3	Young Offender Centres	21,537	-	21,537	22,215	(678)
10.4	Adult Community Correctional Services	43,319	-	43,319	42,829	490
10.5	Young Offender Community Correctional Services	12,314	-	12,314	11,530	784
		236,388	-	236,388	231,672	4,716
Total		$ 1,208,375	$ (1,842)	$ 1,206,533	$ 1,205,411	$ 1,122
Lapse/(Encumbrance)						**$ 1,122**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
LAPSE/ENCUMBRANCE
Year ended March 31, 2013

		Voted Estimate[1]	Adjustments [2]	Adjusted Voted Estimate	Actuals[3]	Unexpended (Over Expended)
				(in thousands)		
Program – Capital Investments						
1	Ministry Support Services	$ 3,470	$ 4,107	$ 7,577	$ 5,554	$ 2,023
2	Court Services	1,190	922	2,112	1,647	465
3	Legal Services	50	-	50	44	6
4	Criminal Justice	-	-	-	18	(18)
7	Justice Services	690	-	690	963	(273)
9	Public Security	103,462	3,336	106,798	102,859	3,939
10	Correctional Services	150	1,075	1,225	1,207	18
Total		$ 109,012	$ 9,440	$ 118,452	$ 112,292	$ 6,160
Lapse/(Encumbrance)						**$ 6,160**

(1) As per "Voted Expense by Program" and "Voted Capital Investment by Program" of 2012-13 Government Estimates.

(2) Adjustments include credit or recovery increases, a capital investment carry over, and a transfer from operating to capital approved by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance. Treasury Board approval is pursuant to sections 24 and 28.1 of the *Financial Administration Act*.

(3) Actuals exclude non-voted amounts such as amortization and valuation adjustments.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND BUDGET
Year ended March 31, 2013

Schedule 6

	Estimate[1]	Actual Voted	Actual Not Voted[2]	Actual Total	Difference
EXPENSES			*(in thousands)*		
Expense by program					
Ministry Support Services	$ 66,224	$ 57,325	$ 5,214	$ 62,539	$ 3,685
Court Services	198,360	201,747	10,780	212,527	(14,167)
Legal Services	51,886	49,290	825	50,115	1,771
Criminal Justice	86,742	86,761	1,013	87,774	(1,032)
Safe Communities	19,176	16,705	(15)	16,690	2,486
Support for Legal Aid	58,810	65,810	-	65,810	(7,000)
Justice Services	37,395	33,272	1,900	35,172	2,223
Alberta Human Rights	7,847	7,822	85	7,907	(60)
Public Security	473,798	455,007	9,882	464,889	8,909
Correctional Services	237,101	231,672	1,435	233,107	3,994
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	26,687	-	20,589	20,589	6,098
	$ 1,264,026	$ 1,205,411	$ 51,708	$ 1,257,119	$ 6,907
Expense by fiscal plan category					
Operating Expense	$ 1,240,809	$ 1,205,411	$ 31,019	$ 1,236,430	$ 4,379
Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets	23,217	-	20,689	20,689	2,528
	$ 1,264,026	$ 1,205,411	$ 51,708	$ 1,257,119	$ 6,907
Capital investment by program					
Ministry Support Services	$ 3,470	$ 5,554	$ -	$ 5,554	$ (2,084)
Court Services	1,190	1,647	-	1,647	(457)
Legal Services	50	44	-	44	6
Criminal Justice	-	18	-	18	(18)
Justice Services	690	963	-	963	(273)
Public Security	103,462	102,859	-	102,859	603
Correctional Services	150	1,207	-	1,207	(1,057)
	$ 109,012	$ 112,292	$ -	$ 112,292	$ (3,280)

(1) As per 2012-13 Government Estimates.

(2) These amounts are not included in any supply vote either because no cash disbursement is required or because the Legislative Assembly has already provided funding authority pursuant to a statute other than an appropriation act.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 7**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
LOTTERY FUND ESTIMATES
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

	2012-13 Lottery Fund Estimates	2012-13 Actual	Unexpended (Over Expended)
		(in thousands)	
Alberta Human Rights	$ 1,700	$ 1,700	$ -

The revenue of the Lottery Fund was transferred to the Department of Treasury Board and Finance on behalf of the General Revenue Fund in 2011-12. Having been transferred to the General Revenue Fund, these monies then become part of the department's supply vote. This table shows details of the initiatives within the department that are funded by Lottery Fund and compares it to the actual results.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
SALARY AND BENEFITS DISCLOSURE
Year ended March 31, 2013

Schedule 8

	2013				2012
	Base Salary[1]	Other Cash Benefits[2]	Other Non-Cash Benefits[3]	Total	Total (Restated)
			(in thousands)		
Senior Officials:					
Deputy Minister of Justice[4]	$ 274	$ 36	$ 15	$ 325	$ 308
Deputy Solicitor General[4] [5]	274	-	34	308	318
Chief of the Commission and Tribunals, Alberta Human Rights Commission	229	8	3	240	232
Executives:					
Assistant Deputy Ministers					
Finance and Planning[5] [7]	177	-	45	222	240
Technology and Business Services[8]	192	-	57	249	233
Court Services	194	-	65	259	208
Criminal Justice	204	-	62	266	256
Legal Services	204	-	63	267	255
Justice Services[6]	185	-	53	238	224
Safe Communities	192	-	57	249	239
Public Security[5]	193	48	61	302	232
Correctional Services	192	-	54	246	238

Prepared in accordance with Treasury Board Directive 12/98 as amended.

(1) Base salary includes pensionable base pay.

(2) Other cash benefits include vacation payouts and lump sum payments. There were no bonuses paid in 2013.

(3) Other non-cash benefits include the government's share of all employee benefits and contributions or payments made on behalf of employees including pension, supplementary retirement plans, health care, dental coverage, group life insurance, short and long term disability plans, professional memberships and tuition fees and Health Spending Account.

(4) Automobile provided, no dollar amount included in other non-cash benefits.

(5) The position was occupied by two individuals at different times during the year.

(6) The position was occupied by three individuals at different times during the year.

(7) Position renamed on April 1, 2012 to accommodate department merger. Formerly ADM, Corporate Services – Justice.

(8) Position renamed on April 1, 2012 to accommodate department merger. Formerly ADM, Strategic Services – Solicitor General and Public Security.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 9**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on the modified equity basis in the Government of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include management in the department.

The department and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for premiums, licenses and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this schedule.

The department had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

	Entities in the Ministry		Other Entities	
	2013	2012 (Restated)	2013	2012 (Restated)
Revenues				
Ministry of Energy	-	-	$ 221	$ 252
Expenses – Directly Incurred				
Service Alberta	$ -	$ -	$ 13,744	$ 10,200
Grants	1,700	1,700	1,621	-
Other Services	6	-	19	16
	$ 1,706	$ 1,700	$ 15,384	$ 10,216
Receivable from Alberta Government departments and agencies	$ -	$ -	$ 1,786	$ 1,811
Payable to Alberta Government departments and agencies	$ 1,239	$ 1,239	$ 1,246	$ -

The Department also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 10.

	Other Entities	
	2013	2012 (Restated)
Revenues		
Legal Services	$ 37,675	$ 31,344
Expenses – Indirectly Incurred		
Accommodation	$ 131,980	$ 121,701
Service Alberta	19,447	17,261
Other Services	481	517
	$ 151,908	$ 139,479

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND SOLICITOR GENERAL **Schedule 10**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALLOCATED COSTS
Year Ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

	2013				2012
		Expenses – Incurred by Others			
Program	Expenses[1]	Accommodation Costs[2]	Service Alberta and Other Services	Total Expenses	Total Expenses (Restated)
Ministry Support Services	$ 62,539	$ 4,632	$ 19,928	$ 87,099	$ 70,152
Court Services	212,527	57,445	-	269,972	267,833
Legal Services	50,115	2,738	-	52,853	42,150
Criminal Justice	87,774	7,151	-	94,925	88,625
Safe Communities	16,690	326	-	17,016	22,654
Support for Legal Aid	65,810	131	-	65,941	58,891
Justice Services	35,172	3,923	-	39,095	35,399
Alberta Human Rights	7,907	673	-	8,580	7,747
Public Security	464,889	5,837	-	470,726	421,126
Correctional Services	233,107	48,564	-	281,671	257,921
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims	20,589	560	-	21,149	19,247
	$ 1,257,119	$ 131,980	$ 19,928	$ 1,409,027	$ 1,291,745

(1) Expenses – Directly Incurred as per Statement of Operations.

(2) Costs shown for Accommodation (includes grants in lieu of taxes) on Schedule 9, allocated by square meters.

Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund

Financial Statements

March 31, 2013

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report

Statement of Operations

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the Financial Statements

Schedules to Financial Statements

1 Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object

2 Related Party Transactions

3 Allocated Costs

AUDITOR GENERAL *Alberta*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013, and the statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund as at March 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

[Original signed by Merwan N. Saher, FCA]

Auditor General

May 30, 2013

Edmonton, Alberta

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013 Budget	2013 Actual	2012 Actual
		(in thousands)	
Revenues			
Government Transfer			
Department of Justice and Solicitor General	$ 1,700	$ 1,700	$ 1,700
Investment Income	172	50	49
Premiums, Fees and Licenses	65	42	171
Other Revenue	10	-	50
	1,947	1,792	1,970
Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2(b) and Schedule 3)			
Program (Schedule 1)			
Support to Community Groups	1,237	1,229	1,267
Education Programs	655	519	627
Administration	55	30	35
	1,947	1,778	1,929
Net Operating Results	$ -	$ 14	$ 41

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 3)	$ 3,230	$ 3,353
Accounts Receivable (Note 4)	5	5
	$ 3,235	$ 3,358
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 80	$ 220
Deferred Revenue	3	-
	83	220
Net Assets		
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	3,138	3,097
Net Operating Results	14	41
Net Assets at End of Year	3,152	3,138
	$ 3,235	$ 3,358

Contractual obligations (Note 5)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ 14	$ 41
Increase in Accounts Receivable	-	(4)
Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	-	5
Increase (Decrease) Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(140)	202
Increase in Deferred Revenue	3	-
Cash (Applied to) Provided by Operating Transactions	(123)	244
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	3,353	3,109
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 3,230	$ 3,353

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2013

NOTE 1 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

The Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund (the fund) operates under the authority of the *Alberta Human Rights Act*, Chapter A-25.5, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

The purpose of the fund is to promote equality, increase understanding and acceptance of Alberta's diverse racial and cultural composition, and inform Albertans about their rights and responsibilities under the *Alberta Human Rights Act*.

The fund is owned by the Crown in Right of Alberta and as such has a tax exempt status.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General and for which the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General is accountable. Other entities reporting to the minister are the Department of Justice and Solicitor General and the Victims of Crime Fund. The activities of these organizations are not included in these financial statements. The ministry annual report provides a more comprehensive accounting of the financial position and results of the ministry's operations for which the minister is accountable.

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenue accounting policy
All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as deferred revenue.

Donations are recognized as revenues when they are received. Donations of materials and services that would otherwise have been purchased are recorded at fair value at the date of donation when fair value can reasonably be determined.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (cont'd)

Government Transfers
Transfers from the Government of Alberta, federal and other governments are referred to as government transfers.

Government transfers and the associated externally restricted investment income are recorded as deferred revenue if the terms for use of the transfer, or the terms along with the department's actions and communications as to the use of the transfer, create a liability. These transfers are recognized as revenue as the terms are met and, when applicable, the department complies with its communicated use of the transfer.

All other government transfers, without terms for the use of the transfer, are recorded as revenue when the department is eligible to receive the funds.

Expenses
Directly Incurred
Directly incurred expenses are those costs the fund has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

Grants are recorded as expenses when authorized, eligibility criteria and conditions, if any, are met and a reasonable estimate of the amounts can be made.

Incurred by Others
Services contributed by other entities in support of the fund's operations are not recognized and are disclosed in Schedule 2 and allocated to programs in Schedule 3.

Assets
Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations and are not for consumption in the normal course of operations. Financial assets of the fund are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from organizations and other individuals.

Liabilities
Liabilities are recorded to the extent that they represent present obligations as a result of events and transactions occurring prior to the end of the fiscal year. The settlement of liabilities will result in sacrifice of economic benefits in the future.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (cont'd)

Net Assets/Net Liabilities
Net Assets/Net Liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the fund and its liabilities.

Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards require a "net debt" presentation for the statement of financial position in the summary financial statements of governments. Net debt presentation reports the difference between financial assets and liabilities as "net debt" or "net financial assets" as an indicator of future revenues required to pay for past transactions and events. The fund operates within the government reporting entity, and does not finance all its expenditures by independently raising revenues. Accordingly, these financial statements do not report a net debt indicator.

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities
Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(in thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. The CCITF is managed by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining appropriate security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed-income securities with a maximum term-to-maturity of three years. As at March 31, 2013, securities held by CCITF have a time weighted return of 1.25% (2012 – 1.29%) per annum.

NOTE 4 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

(in thousands)

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

	2013			2012
	Gross Amount	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Accounts Receivable	$ 5	$ -	$ 5	$ 5

NOTE 5 CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

(in thousands)

Contractual obligations are obligations of the fund to others that will become liabilities in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met.

	2013	2012
Grant Agreement	$ 80	$ 21

The above obligation is anticipated to be realized in 2013-14.

NOTE 6 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2012 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

NOTE 7 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Deputy Solicitor General.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND **Schedule 1**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
EXPENSES – DIRECTLY INCURRED DETAILED BY OBJECT
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(in thousands)		
Supplies and Services	$ 298	$ 138	$ 222
Supplies and Services from Support Service Arrangements with Related Parties [1]	625	625	625
Grants	1,024	1,014	1,082
Financial Transactions and Other	-	1	-
	$ 1,947	$ 1,778	$ 1,929

[1] The fund receives financial and administrative services from the Department of Justice and Solicitor General.

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND **Schedule 2**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on the modified equity basis in the Government of Alberta's financial statements.

The fund paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for premiums, licences and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this schedule.

The fund had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between related parties:

	Entities in the Ministry	
	2013	2012 (Restated)
Revenues		
Transfer from the Department of Justice and Solicitor General	$ 1,700	$ 1,700
Premiums, Fees and Licences	3	-
	$ 1,703	$ 1,700
Payable to Alberta Government department	$ 7	$ 4
Deferred Revenue	$ 3	$ -

The above transactions do not include support service arrangement transactions disclosed in Schedule 1.

The fund also had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 3.

	Other Entities	
	2013	2012
Expenses – Incurred by Others		
Accommodation	$ 67	$ 65

HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION AND MULTICULTURALISM FUND **Schedule 3**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALLOCATED COSTS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

	2013			2012
		Expenses – Incurred by Others		
Program	Expenses [1]	Accommodation Costs[2]	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
Support to Community Groups	$ 1,229	$ 23	$ 1,252	$ 1,289
Education Programs	519	32	551	658
Administration	30	12	42	47
	$ 1,778	$ 67	$ 1,845	$ 1,994

(1) Expenses – Directly Incurred as per Statement of Operations.

(2) Costs shown for Accommodation (includes grants in lieu of taxes) on Schedule 2, allocated by square meters.

Victims of Crime Fund

Financial Statements

March 31, 2013

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2013

Independent Auditor's Report

Statement of Operations

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to the Financial Statements

Schedules to Financial Statements

1 Expenses – Directly Incurred Detailed by Object

2 Related Party Transactions

3 Allocated Costs

AUDITOR GENERAL *Alberta*

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Victims of Crime Fund, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013, and the statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Victims of Crime Fund as at March 31, 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

[Original signed by Merwan N. Saher, FCA]

Auditor General

May 30, 2013

Edmonton, Alberta

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(in thousands)		
Revenues			
Government Transfers			
Federal Government Grants	$ -	$ 380	$ 107
Investment Income	500	497	478
Other Revenue			
Federal Surcharge	1,400	1,721	2,723
Provincial Fine Surcharge	27,300	30,718	26,018
Expenditure Refunds	-	329	229
	$ 29,200	$ 33,645	$ 29,555
Expenses – Directly Incurred (Note 2(b) and Schedule 3)			
Program (Schedule 1)			
Financial Benefits	15,317	18,817	14,790
Assistance to Victims' Organizations	12,881	13,960	12,232
Criminal Injuries Review Board	455	489	518
Program Support Services	748	554	516
	29,401	33,820	28,056
Net Operating Results	$ (201)	$ (175)	$ 1,499

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Note 3)	$ 40,806	$ 39,895
Accounts Receivable (Note 4)	22,390	20,093
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 5)	17	25
	$ 63,213	$ 60,013
Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	$ 12,501	$ 9,145
Deferred Revenue	19	-
	12,520	9,145
Net Assets		
Net Assets at Beginning of Year	50,868	49,369
Net Operating Results	(175)	1,499
Net Assets at End of Year	50,693	50,868
	$ 63,213	$ 60,013

Contractual obligations (Note 6)

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Operating Transactions		
Net Operating Results	$ (175)	$ 1,499
Non-Cash Items Included in Net Operating Results		
Amortization	8	63
	(167)	1,562
Increase in Accounts Receivable	(2,297)	(1,496)
Increase in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	3,356	2,924
Increase in Deferred Revenue	19	-
Cash Provided by Operating Transactions	911	2,990
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	39,895	36,905
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	$ 40,806	$ 39,895

The accompanying notes and schedules are part of these financial statements.

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2013

NOTE 1 AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

The Victims of Crime Fund (the fund) operates under the authority of the *Victims of Crime Act*, Chapter V-3, Revised Statutes of Alberta 2000.

The purpose of the fund is to provide grants to victims' programs and to pay benefits to victims, or their dependants, who suffer injury or death as the result of a criminal offence specified in the regulations of the *Victims of Crime Act*, using provincial and federal surcharge revenues.

The fund is owned by the Crown in Right of Alberta and as such has a tax exempt status.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(a) Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Victims of Crime Fund, which is part of the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General and for which the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General is accountable. Other entities reporting to the minister are the Department of Justice and Solicitor General and the Human Rights Education and Multiculturalism Fund. The activities of these organizations are not included in these financial statements. The ministry annual report provides a more comprehensive accounting of the financial position and results of the ministry's operations for which the minister is accountable.

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting

Revenue accounting policy
All revenues are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Cash received for which goods or services have not been provided by year end is recorded as deferred revenue.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (cont'd)

Government Transfers

Transfers from the Government of Alberta, federal and other governments are referred to as government transfers.

Government transfers and the associated externally restricted investment income are recorded as deferred revenue if the terms for use of the transfer, or the terms along with the fund's actions and communications as to use of the transfer, create a liability. These transfers are recognized as revenue as the terms are met and, when applicable, the fund complies with its communicated use of the transfer.

All other government transfers, without terms for the use of the transfer, are recorded as revenue when the fund is eligible to receive the funds.

Expenses

Directly Incurred

Directly incurred expenses are those costs the fund has primary responsibility and accountability for, as reflected in the government's budget documents.

In addition to program operating expenses such as salaries, supplies, etc., directly incurred expenses also include:

- amortization of tangible capital assets,
- pension costs, which are the cost of employer contributions for current service of employees during the year, and
- valuation adjustments which include changes in the valuation allowances used to reflect financial assets at their net recoverable or other appropriate value. Valuation adjustments also represent the change in management's estimate of future payments arising from obligations relating to vacation pay, guarantees and indemnities.

Grants are recorded as expenses when authorized, eligibility criteria and conditions, if any, are met and a reasonable estimate of the amounts can be made.

Financial benefits are recorded as an expense when the obligation to pay is likely, and the amount payable on applications submitted can be reasonably estimated.

Incurred by Others

Services contributed by other entities in support of the fund's operations are not recognized and are disclosed in Schedule 2 and allocated to programs in Schedule 3.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (cont'd)

Assets
Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations and are not for consumption in the normal course of operations. Financial assets of the fund are limited to financial claims, such as advances to and receivables from organizations, employees and other individuals.

Tangible capital assets of the fund are recorded at historical cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The threshold for capitalizing new systems development is $250,000 and the threshold for major systems enhancements is $100,000. The threshold for all other tangible capital assets is $5,000.

Amortization is only charged if the tangible capital asset is in use.

Liabilities
Liabilities are recorded to the extent that they represent present obligations as a result of events and transactions occurring prior to the end of the fiscal year. The settlement of liabilities will result in sacrifice of economic benefits in the future.

Net Assets/Net Liabilities
Net Assets/Net Liabilities represent the difference between the carrying value of assets held by the fund and its liabilities. As a result of past operational decisions, the fund has future contractual obligations totaling $37.6 million (2012 - $37.2 million) as detailed in Note 6 that commits over 71% (2012 – 73%) of the Net Assets of the fund.

Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards require a "net debt" presentation for the statement of financial position in the summary financial statements of governments. Net debt presentation reports the difference between financial assets and liabilities as "net debt" or "net financial assets" as an indicator of future revenues required to pay for past transactions and events. The fund operates within the government reporting entity, and does not finance all its expenditures by independently raising revenues. Accordingly, these financial statements do not report a net debt indicator.

NOTE 2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND REPORTING PRACTICES (CONT'D)

(b) Basis of Financial Reporting (cont'd)

Measurement Uncertainty
(in thousands)

Measurement uncertainty exists when there is a variance between the amount recognized or disclosed in the financial statements and another reasonably possible amount. Accounts receivable, recorded as $22,390 (2012 - $20,093) in these financial statements, are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accounts receivable excludes certain outstanding federal statute surcharges and provincial statute fine surcharges that are expected to be satisfied by means other than cash payment. The other means include participation in the fine option program or time served in a correctional institution at the option of the person owing the surcharge. Outstanding surcharges expected to be satisfied by other means of $792 (2012 - $1,078) are based on the actual percentage satisfied in this manner from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013 and have been deducted from total outstanding surcharges. Changes in the proportion of surcharges satisfied by other means may have a material effect on future operating results.

The allowance for doubtful accounts, recorded as $1,118 (2012 - $1,265) in these financial statements, is based on the actual percentage of surcharges written off from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013.

Financial benefits, recorded as a liability in the amount of $9,991 (2012 - $6,091) in these financial statements, is subject to measurement uncertainty (Note 7).

Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities
Fair value is the amount of consideration agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair values of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Accounts Receivable, and Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities are estimated to approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

NOTE 3 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS
(in thousands)

Cash and Cash Equivalents consists of deposits in the Consolidated Cash Investment Trust Fund (CCITF) of the Province of Alberta. The CCITF is managed by the Ministry of Treasury Board and Finance with the objective of providing competitive interest income to depositors while maintaining appropriate security and liquidity of depositors' capital. The portfolio is comprised of high-quality short-term and mid-term fixed-income securities with a maximum term-to-maturity of three years. As at March 31, 2013, securities held by CCITF have a time weighted return of 1.25% (2012 – 1.29%) per annum.

NOTE 4 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE
(in thousands)

Accounts receivable are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

	2013				2012
	Gross Amount	Fine Option and Time Served	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	Net Realizable Value	Net Realizable Value
Government of Canada	$ 230	$ -	$ -	$ 230	$ 107
Surcharge					
Provincial	20,325	666	877	18,782	18,153
Federal	3,745	126	241	3,378	1,819
Other	-	-	-	-	14
	$ 24,300	$ 792	$ 1,118	$ 22,390	$ 20,093

NOTE 5 TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS
(in thousands)

	Computer Hardware and Software
Estimated Useful Life	5 years
Historical Cost	
Beginning of year	$ 729
Accumulated Amortization	
Beginning of year	704
Amortization expense	8
	712
Net Book Value at March 31, 2013	$ 17
Net Book Value at March 31, 2012	$ 25

NOTE 6 CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

(in thousands)

Contractual obligations are obligations of the fund to others that will become liabilities in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met.

As at March 31, 2013, the fund has obligations under contracts and programs totalling $37,633 (2012 - $37,302).

Estimated payment requirements for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Obligations Under Operating Leases, Contracts and Programs

	Total
2013-14	$ 9,609
2014-15	3,873
2015-16	1,047
2016-17	759
2017-18	757
Thereafter	21,588
	$ 37,633

The contractual obligations of the fund primarily include the following:

- Compensation claims of $13,933 (2012 - $14,961) assumed from the former Crimes Compensation Board which was dissolved in 1997. In March 2013, thirty one eligible recipients received a monthly payment (thirty three eligible recipients in March 2012).
- Supplemental benefit of $11,496 (2012 - $9,840) available to victims of crime whose injuries result in fully dependent quadriplegic or severe brain injury. In March 2013, twenty eligible recipients received a payment of $1,000 per month (nineteen eligible recipients in March 2012).
- Funding agreements for delivery of victim services to communities of $11,886 (2012 - $12,461).

NOTE 7 FINANCIAL BENEFITS

(in thousands)

As at March 31, 2013, there were one thousand seven hundred and forty three (2012 – one thousand three hundred and three) active applications for financial benefits with the Victims of Crime Financial Benefits Program.

As estimated liability of $9,991 (2012 - $6,091), subject to measurement uncertainty, was recorded based on historical decision patterns and average award values. Case progress at year end has been added as a factor in determining the liability estimate for the current year. Additional information may be required to determine eligibility and amount for individual cases under regulations of the *Victims of Crime Act*.

NOTE 8 BENEFIT PLANS

(in thousands)

The fund participates in the multi-employer pension plans: Management Employees Pension Plan, Public Service Pension Plan and Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers. The expense for these pension plans is equivalent to the annual contributions of $348 for the year ended March 31, 2013 (2012 - $284). The fund is not responsible for future funding of the plan deficit other than through contribution increases.

At December 31, 2012, the Management Employees Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $303,423 (2011 – deficiency $517,726), the Public Service Pension Plan reported a deficiency of $1,645,141(2011 – deficiency $1,790,383) and the Supplementary Retirement Plan for Public Service Managers reported a deficiency of $51,870 (2011 – deficiency $53,489).

The department also participates in two multi-employer Long Term Disability Income Continuance Plans. At March 31, 2013, the Bargaining Unit Plan reported an actuarial surplus of $51,717 (2012 – surplus $9,136) and the Management, Opted Out and Excluded Plan an actuarial surplus of $18,327 (2012 – surplus $10,454). The expense for these two plans is limited to the employer's annual contributions for the year.

NOTE 9 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain 2012 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 presentation.

NOTE 10 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the Senior Financial Officer, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Deputy Solicitor General.

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND **Schedule 1**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
EXPENSES – DIRECTLY INCURRED DETAILED BY OBJECT
Year ended March 31, 2013

	2013		2012
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(in thousands)		
Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits	$ 3,318	$ 3,224	$ 2,817
Supplies and Services	1,326	1,140	1,185
Grants	24,648	29,594	23,663
Financial Transactions and Other	100	(146)	328
Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets	9	8	63
	$ 29,401	$ 33,820	$ 28,056

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND **Schedule 2**
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Related parties are those entities consolidated or accounted for on the modified equity basis in the Government of Alberta's financial statements. Related parties also include key management personnel in the fund.

The fund and its employees paid or collected certain taxes and fees set by regulation for premiums, licences and other charges. These amounts were incurred in the normal course of business, reflect charges applicable to all users, and have been excluded from this schedule.

The fund had the following transactions with related parties recorded on the Statement of Operations and Statement of Financial Position at the amount of consideration agreed upon between the related parties:

	Entities in the Ministry		Other Entities	
	2013	2012 (Restated)	2013	2012 (Restated)
Expenses – Directly Incurred				
Service Alberta	$ -	$ -	$ 4	$ 1
Receivable from Alberta Government departments and agencies	$ 1,239	$ 1,239	$ -	$ -
Payable to Alberta Government department	$ -	$ -	$ 276	$ 676

The fund had the following transactions with related parties for which no consideration was exchanged. The amounts for these related party transactions are estimated based on the costs incurred by the service provider to provide the service. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements but are disclosed in Schedule 3.

	Other Entities	
	2013	2012
Expenses – Incurred by Others		
Accommodation	$ 332	$ 304
Legal	17	13
	$ 349	$ 317

VICTIMS OF CRIME FUND
SCHEDULE TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ALLOCATED COSTS
Year ended March 31, 2013
(in thousands)

Schedule 3

	2013				2012
		Expenses - Incurred by Others			
Program	Expenses [1]	Accommodation Costs[2]	Legal Services[3]	Total Expenses	Total Expenses
Financial Benefits	$ 18,817	$ 133	$ -	$ 18,950	$ 14,912
Victims Programs	13,960	114	-	14,074	12,336
Criminal Injuries Review Board	489	85	-	574	602
Administration	554	-	17	571	523
	$ 33,820	$ 332	$ 17	$ 34,169	$ 28,373

(1) Expenses – Directly Incurred as per Statement of Operations.

(2) Costs shown for Accommodation (includes grants in lieu of taxes) on Schedule 2, allocated by square meters or square meters and manpower.

(3) Costs shown for Legal Services on Schedule 2, allocated by estimated costs incurred by each program.

Other Financial Information

The following information is unaudited.

Statement of Compromises and Write-offs

Civil Law Legal Services Delivery

Fine Activity Information

Fine Collection Cost Estimates

Statement of Compromises and Write-offs
For the Year Ended March 31, 2013

(Unaudited)

(in thousands)

The following Statement of Compromises and Write-offs has been prepared pursuant to Section 23 of the *Financial Administration Act*. The statement includes all compromises and write-offs that the Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General made or approved during the fiscal year.

Compromises:		
Motor Vehicle Accident Recoveries	$	203
	$	203
Write-offs:		
Fines	$	4,883
Fines – Late Payment Penalty		1,942
Abandoned and Seized Vehicles		478
Maintenance Enforcement Program		236
	$	7,539
Total Compromises and Write-offs	$	7,742

Civil Law Legal Services Delivery

Current and Prior Year Comparison
(Unaudited)

Staff Providing Services

Civil Law provides legal and related strategic services to all government ministries. Civil Law maintains a time keeping system to enable its lawyers, paralegals and articling students to record and report the hours of legal services provided in total to each ministry and their respective programs. In 2012-13, 239 lawyers, paralegals and articling students recorded in excess of 286,000 hours of provided legal services and in 2011-12, 222 such staff recorded more than 260,000 hours. The total hours of service to each Ministry is used as the basis to allocate legal services costs.

Cost of Legal Services

The costing methodology to estimate the costs for providing legal services for allocation to all client ministries includes the total cost of Civil Law less expenditures on contracted services and grants to third parties. A proportionate amount for support services provided by Finance and Planning, Human Resources, and Technology and Business Services is included in the estimate. The estimate includes accommodation costs for office space in government owned or leased buildings as paid by and reported by the Ministry of Infrastructure, and also includes all or part of salary and benefit costs for lawyers paid directly by client ministries. The estimated costs are allocated to each ministry based on the hours of service received. The Ministry of Justice and Solicitor General, as a service provider, sends the legal services cost information to each ministry for disclosure in the Related Party Transactions Schedule and the Allocated Costs Schedule to the financial statements of each ministry's annual report.

Client Satisfaction Rate

The Client Satisfaction Rate is based on a survey of client ministries. However, no survey was conducted in 2012-13 due to the implementation of a biennial survey schedule. In 2011-12, the percentage of client ministries who were *satisfied* to *very satisfied* with legal services provided was 89 percent.

Current and Prior Year Comparison

The table below summarizes the estimated cost of allocated legal services, the number of hours allocated, the average hourly cost and the client satisfaction rate.

Cost Estimates	2012-13	2011-12
Total Civil Law Costs	$ 45,169,222	$ 35,988,282
Deduct Contract Services, Grants, and Amortization	1,574,597	78,192
	$ 43,594,625	$ 35,910,090
Add: Support Services	1,372,756	1,170,517
Accommodation	1,626,493	1,504,190
Client Cost for Lawyers	2,307,556	3,780,758
Total Legal Services Costs for Allocation	$ 48,901,429	$ 42,365,555
Number of Hours of Service Provided	286,885	260,834
Average Hourly Cost	$ 170.46	$ 162.42
Client Satisfaction Rate	N/A	89%

Fine Activity Information
(Unaudited)

Federal and Provincial Statute Offences and Municipal Bylaw Offences

A management information report summarizes fine activity by the recipients entitled to the fine or penalty revenue. The municipalities receive specific provincial statute offence fines and all municipal bylaw fines for offences occurring within municipal boundaries. The majority of municipal fine activity occurs in cities, towns, counties and municipal districts. The Alberta government receives fine revenue for provincial statute offences occurring on primary highways and other specific provincial statute offences. The Alberta government receives any late payment penalties on overdue fines and some fines under the *Criminal Code of Canada* and retains 16 2/3% of *Traffic Safety Act* fines. The Victims of Crime Fund receives a 15 percent surcharge on all provincial statute fines and a surcharge on selected federal statute offences. These surcharge revenues are used to fund victims programs in Alberta. The federal government receives fine revenue for federal statute offences and selected fines under the *Criminal Code*.

The tables below summarize fines payments for the twelve months from April 2012 to March 2013 and for the twelve months from April 2011 to March 2012 by the recipient level of government.

Fine Payments – April 2012 to March 2013

Recipient	Number of Fine Payments		Dollar Value of Fine Payments	Percent of Total Dollar Value
Municipalities	1,690,997	$	154,339,829	53.3%
Alberta Government	244,529		42,125,836	14.6%
Victims of Crime Fund	Note		30,263,249	10.5%
Federal Government	2,264		9,461,486	3.3%
Late Payment Penalty	811,255		20,989,229	7.3%
Fine Retention	Note		32,188,453	11.1%
Total	2,749,045	$	289,368,082	100.0%

Fine Payments – April 2011 to March 2012

Recipient	Number of Fine Payments		Dollar Value of Fine Payments	Percent of Total Dollar Value
Municipalities	1,507,171	$	139,368,434	53.0%
Alberta Government	220,841		45,830,972	17.4%
Victims of Crime Fund	Note		27,470,419	10.4%
Federal Government	2,494		2,955,986	1.1%
Late Payment Penalty	704,415		18,631,429	7.1%
Fine Retention	Note		28,944,976	11.0%
Total	2,434,921	$	263,202,036	100.0%

Note: The Number of Fine Payments for Victims of Crime Fund and Fine Retention have been accounted for in the other recipient categories.

Fine Collection Cost Estimates
(Unaudited)

Overview

Costing methodologies have been developed to estimate the cost of collecting a provincial statute fine and the cost of collecting a federal statute (*Criminal Code* and other) fine. The estimated cost of collecting a provincial statute fine is related to the number of violation tickets received by all Provincial Court offices in Alberta. The estimated cost of collecting a federal statute fine is related to the approximate number of Fine Orders in all Provincial Court offices. The estimated costs are those incurred by Justice and Solicitor General in Court Services, Criminal Justice, Finance and Planning, and Technology and Business Services programs.

Estimated Cost of Collecting a Provincial Statute Fine – 2012-13 and 2011-12

There were 2.050 million violation tickets received by all Provincial Court offices in 2012-13 and 1.917 million in 2011-12. The major cost components for Court Services are the Calgary and Edmonton Provincial Traffic Courts, ticket processing costs in the Regional Provincial Courts and the cost of violation ticket printing and direct general and regional overhead expenditures. Criminal Justice costs include paralegal prosecutors and support staff and first appearance centres in Calgary and Edmonton. Finance and Planning and Technology and Business Services costs are for the operation and maintenance of the Justice Online Information Network (JOIN) system applicable to violation tickets and for postage and handling of the Notice of Conviction mail-outs.

The table below summarizes the provincial statute and municipal bylaw fine payments received and the cost for violation tickets received by all provincial courts.

		2012-13	2011-12
Total Provincial Statute and Municipal Bylaw Payments Received			
Provincial Acts - Fine and Surcharge		$ 225,202,798	$ 203,371,786
Municipal Bylaw		18,071,407	16,788,154
Late Payment Penalty		20,989,229	18,631,429
Total Violation Ticket Payments	A	$ 264,263,434	$ 238,791,369
Cost for Violation Tickets Received by All Courts			
Total Estimated Cost	B	$ 32,942,444	$ 30,227,598
Cost per Dollar Collected	(B/A)	$ 0.12	$ 0.13

Estimated Cost of Collecting a Federal Statute Fine – 2012-13 and 2011-12

There were 28,563 Fine Orders in all Provincial Court offices in 2012-13 and 28,728 in 2011-12. The major cost components for Court Services are the salary and benefit costs of court staff and Provincial Court judges with associated supplies and services costs. Criminal Justice costs are primarily the salary and benefit costs of the Crown prosecutors and for the operation and maintenance of the JOIN system applicable to criminal case tracking. Finance and Planning also pays for the salary and other operating costs for the Fines Enforcement Unit who collects *Criminal Code* fines on behalf of all courts in the province.

The table below summarizes the federal statute fine payments received and the cost for all Fine Orders prepared by all Provincial Court offices.

		2012-13	2011-12
Total Federal Statute Payments Received			
Federal Acts - Fine and Surcharge	A	$ 25,104,648	$ 24,410,666
Cost for Fine Orders by All Courts			
Court Services and Criminal Justice		$ 19,299,421	$ 19,520,687
Finance and Planning		1,019,437	971,373
Total Estimated Cost	B	$ 20,318,858	$ 20,492,060
Cost per Dollar Collected	(B/A)	$ 0.81	$ 0.84

Annual Report Extracts and Other Statutory Reports

The *Criminal Code of Canada* requires the Minister of Justice and Solicitor General to report annually on the following parts of the Act.

Criminal Code s.83.31 – Anti-Terrorism Act

Section 83.31 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* requires the Attorney General of Alberta to publish an annual report on the operation of those parts of the Act dealing with investigative hearings and recognizance with conditions.

This constitutes the annual report of the Attorney General of Alberta covering the period from December 24, 2011 to December 24, 2012.

I. **Report on the Operation of Section 83.28 and 83.29**
(Investigative Hearing)

The Attorney General of Alberta reports that there were no applications initiated under these sections of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. As such, there is no data to report in relation to the reporting requirements under paragraphs 83.31(1)(a) to (c) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

II. **Report on the Operation of Section 83.3**
(Recognizance with Conditions)

The Attorney General of Alberta reports that there were no cases initiated under this section of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. As such, there is no data to report in relation to the reporting requirements in paragraphs 83.31(2)(a) to (f) of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Criminal Code s.83.3(3) – Anti-Terrorism Act

In accordance with subsection 83.3(4) of the *Criminal Code*, a peace officer who suspects, on reasonable grounds, that the detention of a person is necessary to prevent a terrorist activity, may arrest the person without a warrant.

Pursuant to subsection 83.31(3) of *the Criminal Code*, the minister responsible for policing in every province shall publish or otherwise make available to the public an annual report for the previous year on the operation of subsection 83.3 of the *Criminal Code* that includes:

a) The number of arrests without warrant that were made under subsection 83.3(4) and the period of the arrested person's detention in custody in each case; and

b) The number of cases in which a person was arrested without warrant under subsection 83.3(4) and was released.

Information has been received from all police services in Alberta indicating that no arrests were made under this subsection in the previous year; therefore, the report for 2012 is nil.

Criminal Code s.25.3 – Organized Crime and Law Enforcement – Designations

Section 25.3 of the *Criminal Code* provides a limited justification for otherwise illegal acts and omissions by law enforcement officers, and others acting at their discretion. An essential condition is that it can apply only to officers designated by a competent authority. In the case of municipal police services, the Solicitor General and Minister of Public Security is the competent authority.

The competent authority is responsible for publishing an annual report on the designations and authorizations provided under subsections 24.1 to 25.4 of the *Criminal Code*. This report shall include information on the amount and nature of the acts or omissions committed by those officers designated under this legislation.

Alberta began designating officers under this legislation in March 2003. The designations in January 1st to December 31, 2012 include:

- Number of times that acts and omissions were committed: five
- Nature of conduct being investigated: Homicide and drug trafficking
  Nature of act or omission: Create illusion of a break in, property damage and participate in activities of a criminal organization